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Latin America Report



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12 January 1984

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WORLD PEACE COUNCIL HOLDS EMERGENCY MEETING IN MEXICO CITY

Mexico City ASI ES in Spanish 11-17 Nov 83 p 2

[Article by Eduardo del Castillo]

[Text] Representatives of 25 member countries of the World Peace Council met in Mexico City on 2, 3 and 4 November, in the setting of the First World Emergency Meeting for Peace in Central America and the Caribbean, to condemn the intervention of the United States in Grenada and demand the right of self-determination, sovereignty and respect for the territorial integrity of all the countries in the world.

"We have come here to say enough. We also say that the United States must get its troops out of Grenada because that is what the world demands. The U.S. is a threat to the peoples of the world and by its aggressive policy is increasing the danger of nuclear war. By these deeds, the United States government shows that it is against the interests of its own people." This is what Romesh Chandra, president of the World Council of Peace (CMP), said at the opening of the meeting.

Other speakers at the inaugural session were Luis Echeverria Alvarez, ex-president of Mexico and vice president of the CMP, who referred to the "great, warlike, expansionist country (U.S.), that wants to police and guard this continent," and called for Latin American unity, coordination and integration; Dessima Williams, ambassador of Grenada to the OAS [Organization of American States] called for building and uniting forces in an anti-imperialist front to fight for peace; for her part, the Nicaraguan commander, Olga Lopez Aviles, censured the United States wish to reactivate the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] in order to invade Nicaragua and showed that the Contadora group is a faithful representative of common cause; in his turn, Severo del Cristo, of Cuba, showed that the U.S. is combining business with war by mass manufacture of destructive weapons and added that "the peoples are stronger than imperialism and can halt war;" lastly, Gus Newport, mayor of Berkeley, U.S., declared he felt ashamed for the vandalous acts of his government and promised that the people of the United States would go out on the streets of his country to put a stop to the hostility of Ronald Reagan.

Building a United Front

On 3 November during the day and on the morning of 4 November, plenary sessions were held in which there were participants from Grenada, Nicaragua, Canada, Colombia, Palestine (PLO), Cuba, Panama, United States, Costa Rica, Peru, Spain, El Salvador, Guatemala, the German Democratic Republic, Finland and the USSR, among others. From Mexico, representatives were present from political organizations like the PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico], PMT [Mexican Workers Party], Socialist Current, PST [Socialist Workers Party], PPS [expansion unknown], UIC [Communist Left Unity], PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party], as well as social organizations, such as the CIOAC [Independent Central Organization of Agricultural Workers and Peasants], SME [Mexican Trade Union of Electricians], COR [Revolutionary Labor Confederation], CNC [National Peasant Confederation], MNJR [National Movement of Revolutionary Youth], IPN [National Polytechnic Institute], Welders League, the SUTIN [Sole Trade Union of Nuclear Industry Workers], and organizations expressing common cause with Vietnam, Chile, Uruguay, Hands Off Nicaragua and others.

On 4 November the participants in the World Emergency Conference in Defense of Grenada for Peace in Central America and the Caribbean issued 3 resolutions: 1. A declaration on Grenada; 2. A declaration on Central America and the Caribbean, and 3. A plan of action. The three interrelated resolutions contain basically the following:

"Condemnation of the mad, adventurous, warlike policy put in practice by the administration of Ronald Reagan, Recognition of the heroic resistance of the people of Grenada and of the Cuban construction workers in the face of the U.S. invasion. Demanding the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the aggressor forces. Preventing U.S. intervention in Cuba and Nicaragua. Demanding that the U.S. immediately and unconditionally free the Grenadans and Cubans who were imprisoned after the invasion. Demanding the withdrawal of all U.S. forces in Central America and the Caribbean and calling on international public opinion to join together in this demand. The invasion of Grenada was considered not as an isolated occurrence, but as a strategy of U.S. economic and political expansionism that must be restrained. Motivating the peoples to build the defense of the territorial integrity and the national sovereignty of the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean. Demanding of the international organizations the nonrecognition of the illegitimate government of Grenada imposed by the U.S."

November 4 also brought to a close the sessions of the World Council for Peace. In the guidelines, Adriana Lombardo, of MOMPAS called for maintaining a permanent struggle against imperialism. For his part, the Guatemalan revolutionary Torriello Garrido, president of the CMP in America and supporter of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal, received the best reply of those attending. Torriello said: "Peace is a respect for human rights that goes beyond war to a change in structures that must put an end to the exploitation of man by man." He added that the

policy applied by Reagan obeys the interests of the military-financial complex imposed by the big U.S. monopolies. He called for forming the Simon Bolivar Brigade, with Latin Americans, to defend Nicaragua and, after a minute of applause, offered to those fallen in the invasion of Grenada, concluded: "War to the death on U.S. imperialism."

Five other speakers participated in the closing session: Volk Sedik, of the Soviet Union, who said that the U.S. argument for invading Grenada (to protect U.S. residents), meant that any country that received U.S. citizens was in danger. John Morgan, from Canada; Eduardo Arevalo, from Colombia, and the Mexicans Martinez Corbala and Luis Echeverria brought under discussion the question: Must the security of the super-powers turn into the insecurity of the other countries? They also called for a struggle for the independence of Latin America and all the countries of the world.

12448

CSO: 3248/210

COLOMBIA, ANDEAN GROUP TO RECEIVE EEC AID FOR MINING

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 2 Dec 83 p 9

[Text] The cooperation agreement between the European Economic Community and the Andean Group will give technological help to the mining and coal production of Colombia and of the other countries of the region. The director of the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute, Gustavo Tobon Londono, today revealed the contents and plans in the agreement which will be signed this December in Colombia between EEC authorities and those of the Cartagena Agreement.

"The agreement for cooperation between the Andean Group and the EEC," said Tobon Londono, "contains in its framework the pledge of the contracting parties to contribute mutually to the development of their economies, especially as regards the furthering of agricultural, industrial, agro-industrial and energy development, technological and scientific promotion, the creation of new employment possibilities, the protection of the environment, and rural development; also the opening of new sources of supply and markets."

On the subject of commercial relations between the two economic regions, he declared, "Regarding commercial cooperation, the parties promise to seek for methods of bilateral and multilateral cooperation which will allow us to solve commercial problems, especially those related to basic, semi-manufactured and manufactured products."

In the same way, facilities will be granted for their commercial transactions, and they will study special measures for the promotion of trade which will be capable of furthering the development of imports and exports.

With an eye to making this cooperation effective, the agreement is creating a mixed commission which will be made up of representatives of a certain appropriate level from both sides, so as to facilitate the application of the agreements.

The director of Incomex [Foreign Trade Institute] specified some of the plans contained in this agreement, saying:

"The Andean Group-EEC agreement which is being signed will be in effect for 5 years. It can be automatically extended for 2-year periods. It envisages the carrying out of joint projects with the European Coal and Steel Community within the framework of the agreement.

"These actions will allow the member countries of the Andean Group which have reached a certain degree of advancement in the mining sector and the exploitation of coal to take advantage of the advanced technology existing in this field in some of the Community countries.

"Andean Group metallurgical programs which are now paralyzed by financial and technological needs can hope for some reactivation if the clauses stipulated in the agreement regarding financing and scientific and technical exchanges come into effect.

"The structure of the mixed commission, which has been created so as to achieve full development of the agreement is the result of many efforts made by the countries of the Andean Group--who were functioning in a scattered fashion--to claim their commercial and economic rights from the communities.

"All those concessions regarding trade or help in carrying out many other industrial, mining or agroindustrial projects, "Tobon Londono emphasized, "which the EEC was supporting now can be channelled through the forum set up by the agreement.

"The difficulties which the basic products or raw materials from the Andean countries have in entering the EEC countries will be able to be discussed on an equal footing, on the basis of the additional statement in the agreement where the EEC says it is prepared to examine within the mixed commission the possibility of bringing forward previous alterations to its generalized system of preferences."

8131

CSO: 3348/134

BRIEFS

NAPOLEON DUARTE, STONE VISIT VENEZUELA--The ex-president of El Salvador, Napoleon Duarte, arrived in Venezuela this afternoon, with a special invitation from the chief of state, Luis Herrera Campins, and according to sources close to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to analyze the tense Central American situation. Duarte arrived at 3:30 this afternoon, on Lufthansa Flight 518, originating in Frankfurt, West Germany, where he held important meetings with prominent leaders. A little over 5 hours before the Salvadoran Social Christian leader's arrival at Maiquitia, the Maiquitia air terminal was the scene of the departure of Senator Richard Stone, President Ronald Reagan's representative and special envoy for Central America. During his 2-day stay in Venezuela, Stone met with President Herrera Campins and his minister of foreign affairs, Zambrano Velasco, as well as with the presidential candidates of AD /Democratic Action/ and Copei /Social Christian Party/, with whom he discussed the Central American and Caribbean situation. The visits of Duarte and Stone must be seen within the framework of the tense current situation in the Central American region and in the Caribbean, first in regard to the U.S. invasion of Grenada and second in the light of the Nicaraguan report that combined forces of the United States, Guatemala and El Salvador are preparing to invade that Central American country. /Text/ /Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Nov 83 p D-15/ 12448

VENEZUELAN ASSISTANCE TO NICARAGUA--Some activities involving material solidarity with Nicaragua will get under way shortly, specifically the training of a "Bolivarian" brigade of professionals and technicians who are scheduled to travel to Nicaragua and volunteer their services in several areas. It has also been agreed to hold a national event day to force the national government to turn back on the oil supply to Nicaragua that was cut off due to delays in payment. These decisions came about as the result of a meeting held yesterday by the Committee of Solidarity with Nicaragua and the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of America, some leftist independent organizations and personalities. A report was also given on the current situation in Nicaragua by Trino Alcides Diaz, executive secretary of the Tribunal, who attended a special session of that body in Nicaragua. As for the brigade of professionals, it was reported that they will be working in areas important to the Nicaraguan economy, such as agriculture and mining. /Text/ /Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 28 Oct 83 p 5/ 12448

ECONOMIC MEETING IN QUITO--Five heads of state will officially be invited to the Latin-American Economic Conference which will be held next January here in Quito,

official sources reported. At a meeting held by the president of Ecuador, Osvaldo Hurtado, and the executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), Enrique Iglesias, and that of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), several decisions were adopted and it was decided that the Conference would take place between next 9 and 14 January. The official invitation to the conference known by the acronym CELAM, will be made to the heads of state of the Group for Follow-Up and Application of the Commitment of Santo Domingo: Argentina, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Peru and the Dominican Republic. But in sources close to the organization of the conference, the story went that the presence of other heads of state should not be ruled out. According to official information, the invitation to the heads of state of these five countries was issued on the initiative of President Hurtado, who is sponsoring the conference. At the most recent meeting an analysis was made of the agenda to be followed at the Quito meeting. The first item on the agenda refers to analysis of the perspectives of the international and regional economic situation. The second item involves formulating a plan of action to confront regional emergencies collectively, placing special emphasis on promoting and strengthening regional integration and cooperation, boosting foreign trade and supplying food, fuel and services, and solving international financial and monetary problems besides. The last item on the agenda refers to specific recommendations and measures to implement a plan of action which the economic conference will delineate.

/Text/ /Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 10 Nov 83 p D-7/ 12448

CSO: 3348/84

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH BULGARIA--Colombia and Bulgaria have initiated an examination of their economic and commercial relations to verify the present state of affairs and to explore the possibility of increasing their mutual cooperation. The deliberations, which will conclude today, relate to commercial trade, economic and technical cooperation, financial aspects, payments, and maritime transportation. The Bulgarian delegation is headed by the vice minister of foreign trade, Atanas Guniev and the Colombian delegation by the director of the Colombian Foreign Trade Institute, Gustavo Tobon. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 14 Dec 83 p 11-A]

CSO: 3348/169

FIRST SOCIALIST BLOC TRADE UNION MEETING

Communique Issued

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 2 Dec 83 p 4

[Text] On 28 and 29 November 1983, in the city of Havana, capital of the first socialist country in the Western Hemisphere, we held the First Meeting of the Trade Unions of Defense Workers of the Countries of the Socialist Community, with the participation of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

We found the meeting extraordinarily positive, considering its contribution to the development of future work and the strengthening of friendship, unity and international solidarity.

The participants of the meeting express their deep concern for the prevailing international situation, which has been severely aggravated in recent times because of the aggressive policy of the North American imperialists and their allies. In keeping with the desires of the workers who belong to their respective trade unions, the participants find it necessary to

DECLARE

--Reaffirmation of our strong determination to continue the struggle for the consolidation of peace, world security and the elimination of the threats of world holocaust.

--Repudiation of the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe by the United States, constituting a new danger in the tense international situation.

--Support for the recent statements by the secretary general of the Soviet Communist Party and president of the Supreme Soviet, Yuri Andropov, in which he exposed the new aggressive actions by the United States and NATO in Western Europe, as well as the countermeasures the USSR and other socialist nations will take to defend the achievements of socialism and to maintain peace.

--Condemnation of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism as the direct causes of the exploitation, oppression, discrimination, unemployment and poverty of the underdeveloped peoples under capitalist domination.

--Our active solidarity with the Salvadoran patriots who, under the leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front, are fighting selflessly and heroically for freedom, true democracy and national independence against an oligarchic regime propped up by the imperialists.

--Support for the Nicaraguan revolution, the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the work that they are doing to build a new society, and at the same time repudiation of the aggressive actions of the North American imperialists and their lackeys against that heroic nation.

--Our unswerving solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam, as well as the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, against the constant provocations and acts of aggression by the imperialists and their accomplices.

--Our total support for the just cause of the Palestinian people and their sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and condemnation of the presence of the Zionists and American troops in Lebanon, and of the crimes committed by those imperialist and racist forces in that country.

--Condemnation of the continual aggression by the racist regime of Pretoria against the Peoples Republic of Angola, and of the occupation of part of its territory, as well as South African aggression against Mozambique and other countries of the area.

--Reiteration of our support for the brave struggle of the people of Namibia for their independence, under the leadership of their legitimate representative, the Southwest African Peoples Organization (SWAPO).

--Renewal of our solidarity with the just struggle of the people of South Africa and their organization, the African National Congress (ANC) against the forces of apartheid.

--Continued support for the Peoples Democratic Republic of Korea in its struggle to achieve the peaceful and independent reunification of its homeland, without interference from the imperialists, requiring the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea.

--Support for the demands to reorganize international economic relations on the basis of justice and democracy, and to establish a new international economic order.

--Repudiation of the criminal and barbarous aggression against the island of Grenada, perpetrated by U.S. troops in open violation of the norms of international law, for which we demand the immediate withdrawal of the Yankee troops and those of U.S. satellites from Grenadian soil, in order to guarantee the independence and national sovereignty of that nation.

--Praise for the victories achieved by Cuban workers in their efforts to build a just and worthy society, lending them our firm support against repeated provocations and threats of aggression by the United States Government.

--We, the delegates of the First Meeting of Trade Unions of Defense Workers of the Socialist Countries, highly value the positive results of this meeting, and express our determination to continue promoting such contacts in the interest of strengthening the fraternal ties of cooperation and solidarity among our respective organizations and the workers of socialist countries.

--We, the Trade Unions of Defense Workers of the Socialist Countries that participated in the First Meeting in socialist Cuba, pledge to continue becoming ever more united, ever more internationalist and ever more anti-imperialist.

City of Havana

29 November 1983

"Year of the 30th Anniversary of Moncada"

FAR Trade Unions Praised

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 3 Dec 83 p 4

[Speech by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions and alternate member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, at the opening session of the First Meeting of Defense Trade Unions of Countries of the Socialist Community, at the Palace of Conventions on 28 November 1983]

[Text] Comrades of the Presidium:

Comrades:

It is a source of great satisfaction for the Cuban working class and its trade union movement, and in particular for the civilian workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR), that this First Meeting to Share Experiences among the Defense Trade Unions of the Socialist Countries is being held in our fatherland, and we extend to all representatives a warm welcome on behalf of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC).

This fraternal working session unquestionably will make a positive contribution to the strengthening of the solid and indestructable fraternal bonds that link the workers and trade union organizations of our respective countries, while also vigorously reaffirming the common aspirations that inspire us to work unceasingly for the preservation and irreversible progress of socialism and communism.

For the cadres of the National Trade Union of FAR Civilian Workers, this first exchange of ideas and experiences with the leaders of union activity in the military sector of socialist countries provides an opportunity of singular significance for the enrichment of their job outlook that will be of great use

in maximizing output in the varied and complex tasks that are assigned to them.

The National Trade Union of FAR Civilian Workers is the youngest element of our trade union movement. We can assert, nevertheless, that as a consequence of the revolutionary spirit, enthusiasm and sense of duty of its members and leaders, today it is keeping pace with the most battle-hardened veterans in fulfilling the historic responsibility that has been assigned to the Cuban working class in the building of the new society.

The civilian workers of the military, organized within their union with the decisive support of the military command and the Party, have made tremendous progress in recent years in carrying out the various tasks set forth by the Revolution.

Socialist Emulation is carried out unanimously and enthusiastically by the workers in the various weapons facilities, armies, service centers and industrial and construction enterprises.

This year, in the context of the celebration of a new anniversary of the trade union's founding in 1972, members throughout the country launched an active emulation campaign that translated into an effective boost for meeting major work objectives. One of the incentives for that activity was obtaining the headquarters for the main event of FAR Civilian Workers Day.

In addition, under the auspices of the Special Emulation Program created to commemorate the 15th Congress of the CTC, which will be held in February of next year, the Trade Union of FAR Civilian Workers, like the other national trade union organizations, has set important economic, social and political goals for itself, redoubling its efforts in order to enhance economic efficiency, carry out technical-economic plans, increase savings of materials and raw materials, improve quality, strengthen educational, cultural and ideological efforts, and stimulate the work of innovators and efficiency experts, among other tasks of no less importance.

At present there is not a single activity involving the workers of our Armed Forces, whether in the field of military construction, agricultural production or hospital care, to mention just a few examples, that has not seen objective results from the progress and firm determination of each collective to achieve new and renewed victories in the work entrusted to them.

This is a good time to point out, moreover, that the trade unions' support for defense tasks is not limited merely to encouraging its workers to contribute the best of their intelligence and creative abilities to carrying out the plans set forth by the military command, but also includes eternal vigilance to ensure that its members join the Territorial Troop Militias, participate in the activities organized by the latter, and make voluntary economic contributions to help the other workers of the country underwrite the costs of the organization and outfitting of those units. This year the first trade union to reach its goal of contributing to the financing of the Territorial Troop Militias was the National Trade Union of FAR Civilian Workers.

It should be emphasized that awareness of the importance of the trade union's work with the civilian personnel of our Armed Forces, and the exemplary cooperative relationship that has been encouraged among the military command, the political leadership and the union, have enabled the latter to fulfill its primary mission of representing and defending the interests of workers. This matter has at all times been foremost among the concerns and priorities of the top military chiefs, especially with the firm and inestimable support of Comrade Minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and General of the Army Raul Castro Ruz. We should add that this relationship has been maintained in strict compliance with military secrecy provisions and the principle that the troops are in sole command.

It should also be noted that a magnificent effort has been made to coordinate the tasks set forth by the trade union with other labor sectors and their corresponding labor organizations, and to maintain close ties with the State Committee on Labor and Social Security, to which an FAR specialist is assigned full-time. All this ensures that there is updated information on the wage measures and social programs that are implemented in other areas of economic activity, and such measures are properly evaluated to determine their application to the particular conditions under which the civilian employees of our military forces work.

Comrades:

It is impossible to conclude these opening remarks without referring to the tense and dangerous international situation stemming from the aggressive, bellicose and hegemonistic policy pursued by the current U.S. administration, whose most recent and notable actions are the brutal military aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the tiny state of Grenada; the hostile installation of its nuclear missiles in Western European countries, aimed at the Soviet Union and other socialist states; its offensive and dangerous actions in Central America, designed to crush the national liberation movement of the Salvadoran people and to liquidate the Nicaraguan revolutionary process; and its escalated intervention in Lebanon, with the obvious intention of suffocating the resistance of the progressive Lebanese-Palestinian movement, consolidating the Israeli domination of that country, and imposing its will on progressive Arab states.

The Yankee imperialists are also guilty of brazen threats against our fatherland, and are conspiring criminal plots of aggression against our people and their Revolution.

This situation, which represents a serious threat to peace in the world, and places humanity on the horns of a dilemma, imposes on us the ineluctable duty of boldly confronting the imperialist power, maintaining strong unity and stepping up the actions of our respective trade unions to defend peace and the right of nations to live together in a climate of security and mutual respect.

We are inspired by the conviction that this First Meeting to Share Experiences among the Defense Trade Unions of Socialist Countries will represent a major step in the struggle to obtain these vital objectives.

Comrades:

In the name of the Cuban trade union movement, we reiterate our sincere pleasure at your presence in our country, and wish you every success in the work of this conference, which will certainly mark the beginning of new and fruitful contacts.

Finally, we would like to express the gratitude of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions to the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and especially to the General Commander of the Army, Raul Castro, for his interest and key contribution to the success of this event.

LONG LIVE THE MEETING OF DEFENSE TRADE UNIONS OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES!

LONG LIVE THE INDESTRUCTIBLE FRIENDSHIP OF THE DEFENSE WORKERS AND TRADE UNIONS OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES!

Roberto Veiga Meets with Delegates

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 1 Dec 83 p 1

[Article by Rodolfo Torres]

[Text] An atmosphere of open camaraderie marked the meeting of Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC) and alternate member of the Party Poliburo, and the delegates to the First Meeting to Share Experiences among the Defense Trade Unions of Socialist Countries.

The Cuban leader told the visitors from the eight nations participating in the event that at the 15th CTC Congress, international trade union federations will be amply represented, particularly those of Latin America and the Caribbean.

"Our Congress will put an end to all the campaigns against the legitimacy of trade unions," he said, and added that it will be very democratic.

In another part of his talk with the visiting delegations, he indicated that the workers and the Cuban government are setting aside material and human resources in case of any aggression by the United States. He noted, however, that "we are complying with our economic plans despite adversities."

The Cuban labor leader stated that the development achieved by our people is due "not only to the efforts of the workers, but also to our relations with the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union."

Roberto Veiga revealed that an important meeting of Latin American and Caribbean labor organizations will soon take place in Panama to study the situation in Central America and the area as a whole, due to the aggressive and arrogant attitude of militarist circles in the United States.

"It is undeniable that we must become stronger every day, that our security depends on our strength." He indicated that the economic and all-encompassing blockade by the imperialists has been stepped up recently.

He said that more than 50,000 assemblies have been held in the country to prepare for the 15th Workers Congress, which will take place in February. He also indicated that the propositions are being compiled for study by the Party Politburo.

Helmut Klabunde, chief of the delegation from the German Democratic Republic, stated that he was satisfied with the results of the meeting, and added: "We feel that we cannot allow the balance of forces to change" in the current international situation.

After it was announced that Czechoslovakia would be the host of the Second Meeting of Defense Trade Unions next year, Klabunde stated, "We will be the third."

Victor Lapschine, head of the Soviet delegation, indicated that the imperialist attitude "is not just in words; there are the deeds. The American position is highly dangerous."

Today the delegates to the Meeting of Defense Trade Unions of Socialist Countries will visit Santiago de Cuba and historic sites in that region.

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CSO: 3248/271

BRITISH LABOR PARTY LEADER COMMENTS ON INF, NONALIGNMENT

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 11 Nov 83 pp 73-74

[Interview with Anthony Benn, leader of the British Labor Party, by Gregorio Hernandez: "U.S. Intervention in Central America"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Anthony Benn, known in British political circles as "Tony Benn, and his wife visited us in response to an invitation from our country. But who is "Tony" Benn? He is tall and thin with uninhibited but well thought out speech and with quick and contagious laughter. He has many gray hairs which show that he has reached the end of the fifth decade of his life. He is the opposite of the classical phlegmatic Briton with conservative habits we usually picture. He is also one of the most prestigious leaders of the British Labor Party; he has been a member for some 40 years. He fought in World War II as a pilot in the Royal Air Force. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1950 when he was 25 years old and has held that position for 33 consecutive years. He has also been a member of the National Committee and the Central Committee of his political organization for 25 years. Between 1971 and 1972 he was the national president of his party and in 1977 he was chairman of the European Energy Commission when this position fell to the United Kingdom. For 11 years he was a cabinet minister, successively occupying the ministries of energy, industry and telecommunications.

After this succinct introduction, we give the cordial interview we held at his temporary residence at Cubanacan shortly before he left for his homeland. Here are the questions and his answers.

[Question] There have been changes in the leadership of the Labor Party of which you are a well-known member. What possibilities of recovery for your organization do you see after this renovation?

[Answer] After the 1979 defeat, the Labor Party went through a period of socialist renovation, applied a socialist economic policy, a better defense and economic policy aimed at peace and a different focus on the European Common Market. There were also some major democratic changes in the methods to elect leaders. These changes are still very significant. At the last party conference, we used this mechanism to elect a new leadership and to reaffirm our political line. These changes are going to bring a renewed strength for the

Labor Party because the situation in the United Kingdom is so serious, so grave, with unemployment, the attacks on public services, the attack on the unions and on the democracy of the municipal authorities. The Labor Party will increase its popular support; I feel optimistic about the future.

[Question] To what do you attribute the latest election results that favored Margaret Thatcher, prime minister and leader of the Conservative Party?

[Answer] It was partly the failure of the last Labor cabinet. It was partly unemployment which frightened the people. When people feel frightened, they sometimes turn toward the right. It was partly the Falkland Islands war which created a false patriotism in the United Kingdom and helped the current government. All these factors have already begun to change and I hope, for this reason, that the future will be very different.

[Question] The installation of new and more U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe is the cause for great controversy there. What is the Labor Party's position?

[Answer] The Labor Party has a very radical position on the problem of defense. We are against British nuclear weapons and we want U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn. We would like a nuclear-free Europe. Our long-term objective is a European security system that replaces both NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. These political lines were used in the elections. Although we did not win, I think that--with the arrival of the Pershing and cruise missiles--the peace movement in Europe will increase its influence and its strength.

[Question] Although it seems repetitive, we would like to expand on the development of the peace movement in the United Kingdom.

[Answer] The peace movement in the United Kingdom has a very broad base with the support of the socialists, the union movement, some progressive liberals, many women and youths and some church leaders. However, it will not have complete success until it moves toward nonalignment. This movement toward nonalignment will make the European peace movement closer to the Third World. It will begin to have some influence on the United States and, at the same time, will provoke a feeling in Japan that would offer a real alternative to the policy of Cold War and polarization.

[Question] We would like you to be more precise about your idea of the non-alignment movement.

[Answer] The nonalignment movement is associated mainly with the Third World. This began, I think, in 1955 with the Bandung Conference in which Nehru played an important role. As many other countries obtained their independence and as the problem of development and the need for a new international economic order arose and developed, nonalignment has become more than pure neutralism. There is the positive demand that new relations be drawn up between the industrialized world and the Third World that cannot possibly be satisfied without a drastic reduction in military expenditures. This demand that the resources spent on armaments be invested in nonmilitary sectors connects the interests of Mrs Gandhi or comrade Fidel Castro--its previous president--with the peace

movement in the capitalist countries. I feel that if both forces united even more, it would be enormously important for peace prospects.

[Question] Propaganda, publicity and information play a major role within that framework of peace prospects. We would like your opinion on the objectivity of capitalist news agencies about international reality.

[Answer] Cuba suffers from distortion of its reality by the mass media. In the capitalist countries, the power of those privately owned mass media is an almost decisive force in the distortion of truth and the spread of Cold War propaganda. This is a great concern to the labor movement. This problem must be confronted and resolved. Our objectives are simple: we want a pluralistic press where all points of view can be expressed honestly. This would mean an organizational change in those mass media.

[Question] What is your impression of Cuba after this visit?

[Answer] I received the invitation from the Cuban leadership a long time ago but, with the political pressures, it took me some time to answer it. To a great extent, this was a very good time to come to this country because it has given me firsthand information about the situation in Central America and Latin America at a time when it seems as if the United States wants to hurl itself into a new Vietnam. My wife and I have had every opportunity to talk with top officials of the party, the National People's Government Assembly, the Ministry of Foreign Relations, hospitals, the health and education sectors in general, the industrial complex on the Isle of Youth, students....We have asked many questions and all have been answered properly and exhaustively. What we have seen has greatly impressed us. We wish the Cuban people every success in the development of their society. The Cuban experience is of great importance for Latin America, Central America and all the Third World. I also believe that Cuba has a very important role to play with the progressive forces of the capitalist countries. We wish your president, Fidel Castro, had time to go to Europe. I think his speeches, his messages would create greater interest there and would give great stimulus at this critical time for mankind.

[Question] Your presence in this Caribbean country permits you to take a closer look at Latin America. Taking up this topic again, we would like to close the interview on the Central American conflict.

[Answer] There is a lot of movement in the United Kingdom in support of the Central American peoples like Nicaragua, Grenada where this terrible tragedy has caused great sadness, concern for El Salvador, longing for the end of the Pinochet regime in Chile and hopes for a return to democracy in Argentina. Only a few days ago, there was a week of solidarity in London with these peoples. I think you will appreciate the fact that the European peace movement views U.S. intervention in Central America as a very grave danger not only for this region but for peace in general.

The interview naturally came to an end but it was our duty to ask him: Anything more?

His answer, accompanied by an effusive gesture, was:

"As I become older, I become more socialistic because of the experience of seeing what really occurs in a capitalist society. I still consider myself a student, especially this week in Cuba."

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CSO: 3248/239

DECLINE IN WOMEN DELEGATES TO HAVANA PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Diana Sosa: "Analysis of Decline in Women Delegates to People's Government in Havana City Districts"]

[Text] There was an analysis of the causes for the decline in women delegates to the people's government in Havana City districts during a meeting at the Casa Central of the Ministry of Interior in this capital.

Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party in Havana City, and Vilma Espin, alternate member of the Politburo and president of the FMC [Federation of Cuban Women], presided over the meeting.

Others present included members of the Central Committee, the national and provincial secretariats of the FMC, the provincial committee of the party in this city, the secretaries general of the FMC, first secretaries of the party, people's government delegates in the 15 municipalities and the women delegates to the people's government in the capital districts.

During the opening, Vilma Salinas, secretary general of the FMC in this city, asked for a minute of silence to honor Cuban construction workers and collaborators who died heroically in Grenada facing the imperialist aggressors.

She congratulated the women delegates to the people's government and stated that their work constitutes the basic link in the work of the government organ. However, she said, we are concerned about the decline in the number of women incorporated in this important work.

Vilma Salinas indicated that in 1976, during the first term of the people's government in the province, female participation was about 20.9 percent. In 1981, women made up 12.7 percent of the total number of delegates in the city districts.

She explained that this situation has been evaluated by the party in Havana City and in the FMC assemblies of evaluation, renovation and/or ratification of mandates. She exhorted the women delegates present to relate their opinions and experiences.

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CSO: 3248/242

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S DECEMBER AGENDA OUTLINED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 12 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by Susana Lee: "Four Bills, Several Reports Proposed for Consideration by National Assembly in December"]

[Text] Four bills and several reports will be considered by the deputies to the National Assembly during its fifth regular session of the second legislature that has just been convoked for 21 December.

This was announced by Flavio Bravo, member of the Central Committee of the party and president of the supreme organ of state power, as he closed a seminar on the people's government organized by UPEC [Union of Cuban Journalists]. Representatives of national and provincial press organs participated in it.

The bills that the top organ of state power will debate are the bills for the laws on the 1984 single plan for socioeconomic development and the 1984 state budget, on the construction, reconstruction, preservation and protection of roads and on national symbols.

The proposed agenda for this fifth session also includes reports from the Ministry of Communications and the Havana City Provincial Assembly. Deputies, local organs, delegates, administrative entities as well as workers from various enterprises, establishments and budgeted units participated in those reports.

For the first time, the Council of Ministers will present a report to the deputies that will evaluate the fulfillment of the program of measures backing this year's socioeconomic objectives. It was adopted through the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the party. It will also consider one for 1984.

The proposed agenda also includes a report on the international activity of the National Assembly--which has had a very fruitful year--and the ratification of the decree-laws the Council of State has passed since the last session.

When citing the topics that will be considered by the National Assembly in December, Flavio Bravo indicated that, in addition to the intrinsic importance of each one of them, the degree of participation by the deputies and the

different levels of the people's government in their analyses is significant. He gave as an example the discussion by the municipal and provincial assemblies of the bills on economic and financial plans for 1984 for their territories. This occurred far in advance for the first time this year.

The closing session of the seminar was also presided over by other members of the Central Committee like Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the National Assembly; Faustino Perez, head of the Office for Servicing OLPP [Local People's Government Organs] under the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers; and Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of the Havana City Provincial People's Government Assembly. Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the National Assembly, and Ernesto Vera, secretary general of UPEC, also presided.

The following aspects were discussed during the seminar: the work of the Office for Servicing the OLPP in the light of 7 years of experience; rendering of accounts by the delegates to their electors and attention to and handling of their opinions; ideas about the next electoral process in April 1984; standing work committees; improvement of local organs; and interesting information about the National Assembly and Havana City and its next report.

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CSO: 3248/242

FINAL CENSUS INSTALLMENT REPORTS ON HOUSING

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 22 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] As of 11 September 1981, our country had 2,368,453 dwellings of the following types:

| | <u>Dwellings</u> |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Total | 2,368,453 |
| Private dwellings | 2,363,364 |
| With permanent residents | 2,291,027 |
| With temporary residents | 7,564 |
| Seasonal | 7,949 |
| Closed | 8,712 |
| Unoccupied | 48,062 |
| Work centers | 3,661 |
| Group residences | 1,428 |

The population of the republic of Cuba resides in 2,291,077 private dwellings, such dwellings being understood as those occupied by one or more nuclear units, according to the census definition of the nuclear unit. In addition, a small part of the population resides at work centers and in group units. In the urban area there are 1,610,223 dwellings, while in the rural area there are 680,854. (See Table 22).

The type of dwelling predominant in all the provinces is the house, with most houses being found in Havana, Pinar del Rio and Sancti Spiritus (85.8 percent, 79.4 percent and 78.6 percent, respectively); the greatest number of apartment dwellers are to be found in City of Havana Province and Isle of Youth Special Municipality, with 42.7 percent and 30.7 percent, respectively.

With regard to the total number of houses and apartments in the country, it was found that a large percentage of these have been built since 1959 (47.2 percent), with Isle of Youth Special Municipality having the largest number, or 80.2 percent. Also showing a large percentage of such dwellings are Pinar del Rio, Holguin and Las Tunas provinces, with 68.6 percent, 61.9 percent and 61.6 percent, respectively.

Since the population census included only the resident population, the tables and commentaries which follow refer only to the 2,290,176 private dwellings occupied by permanent residents, excluding those falling under the heading of "Others," which total 901 dwellings not classified as: house, apartment, rooming house, cabin and improvised dwelling.

Most of the private dwellings in Cuba occupied by permanent residents are houses, (67 percent), while apartments are second (14.9 percent).

Fifty percent of the dwellings in the country have 4 or 5 rooms, a proportion which is higher in Isle of Youth, with 58.4 percent, and in Villa Clara Province, with 57 percent.

For census purposes a room is considered to be any space separated by floor to ceiling walls or at least by a partition rising at least 2 meters from the floor, with an area of no less than 4 square meters.

More than one third of the dwellings (34.7 percent) have 1, 2 or 3 rooms; the remaining 16.6 percent have 6 or more rooms.

The average number of persons per dwelling in Cuba is 4.23, the highest average, with almost 5 persons per dwelling, being found in the provinces of Guantanamo and Santiago de Cuba (4.99 percent and 4.81 percent, respectively). City of Havana Province has the lowest average with 3.83 persons per dwelling (Table 24).

Comparing the number of persons per dwelling with the total number of sleeping rooms, it was found that on the average there is one sleeping room for every two persons. Breaking this down into provinces, it can be observed that the country's eastern provinces--Guantanamo, Granma, Santiago de Cuba, Las Tunas and Holguin--are over the national average (2.07), while the provinces of La Habana, Matanzas and City of Havana are under the national average, with 1.95, 1.96 and 1.97 persons per sleeping room, respectively.

With regard to water supply for the dwellings, there are two important aspects: the source used to supply water to the houses and the method used to bring the water to its destination. (Table 25).

Almost two thirds of the dwellings occupied by permanent residents receive their water via aqueducts, a ratio which rises to 85 percent in urban areas and falls to 18.8 percent in rural areas.

There are differences among the provinces in this respect, the highest ratio being found in City of Havana (99 percent), and the minimum level in Las Tunas (33.3 percent). Isle of Youth Special Municipality, La Habana Province and Matanzas Province also have ratios higher than the national average.

Cisterns or wells are used as a source of water by 26.7 percent of all dwellings, that is, they are used by more than one fourth of the dwellings.

Logically, they are found mostly in the rural areas, where they are used by 60.3 percent of all dwellings.

Regarding the method used to bring water to the dwellings, the situation is similar to that described above with respect to the source of supply; thus, the urban areas are far ahead of the rural areas (90.3 percent compared with 36 percent). As for the percentage of dwellings receiving water through underground water systems, City of Havana, Isle of Youth Special Municipality and La Habana Province have the greatest advantage, with 99.5 percent, 92.7 percent and 90.5 percent respectively. Las Tunas Province has the lowest ratio, with 44.5 percent.

Ninety-one percent of the dwellings occupied by permanent residents in the country have sanitary facilities, a figure which increases to 95.8 percent in the urban areas, while in the rural areas it is 80 percent.

City of Havana and Isle of Youth Special Municipality have the highest ratio, with 98.4 percent and 97.2 percent, respectively. Pinar del Rio Province has the lowest ratio, with 81.6 percent. The remaining provinces fluctuate, from 92.9 percent in Guantanamo to 84.8 percent in Sancti Spiritus.

A comparison of the existence of sanitary facilities as reflected in the 1953 and 1970 census shows progress in the hygienic conditions of dwellings, as demonstrated in the following table (figures in percentages):

| | <u>1970</u> | <u>1981</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Dwellings with sanitary facilities | 82 | 91 |
| Private facilities: | | |
| Inside dwelling | 36.3 | 45 |
| Outside dwelling | 30.9 | 36.3 |
| Communal facilities | 14.8 | 9.7 |
| No sanitary facilities | 17.8 | 9 |
| No answer given | .2 | -- |

Dwellings having such facilities show an increase of 16.1 points compared with 1953. There has been an improvement in private, inside sanitary facilities, with an increase of almost 15 points in comparison with 1953. It is also important to emphasize the decrease in the number of dwellings with no sanitary facilities, which in 1981 was 9 percent, compared with 22.6 percent in 1953, or almost one fourth of all dwellings in the country at that time.

Communal sanitary facilities in use in 1981 amounted to less than 10 percent, and these were generally located outside the dwelling. Such use was more frequent in urban areas.

Almost 83 percent of the dwellings occupied by permanent residents in the country have electric lights, which demonstrates an important advance in electrification of the country. In urban areas the proportion is 98.6

percent, while in rural areas it is 45.7 percent. In 1953 the proportion of dwellings with electricity was 56.4 percent and in 1970, 70.7 percent.

The provinces with the smallest percentage of dwellings with electricity are Guantanamo and Granma, with 64.7 and 65.1 percent, respectively.

Sixty-seven and four tenths of the dwellings occupied by permanent residents use kerosene for cooking, and the ratio is even higher in rural areas, reaching 73.5 percent. Gas is used by more than one fifth of all dwellings, mostly in urban areas. (Table 27).

Wood or coal are the most primitive fuels and are used in 8 percent of all dwellings, mostly in the rural areas, where the highest ratio is 21.7 percent. By provinces, electricity is used by more than 80 percent of all dwellings in Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus and Ciego de Avila, while City of Havana Province shows the least use, with somewhat less than 40 percent. The percentage comparisons of fuels used according to the 1970 and 1981 census can be seen in Table 28.

There was a 14.3 point increase in the use of electricity and a 5.6 point increase in the use of gas. The decrease in the use of wood or coal compared with 1970 is significant.

There was a significant increase in dwellings with domestic appliances during the period between censuses, as can be seen in Table 29.

The increase in the number of dwellings with televisions, refrigerators and radios in 1981, compared with 1953, is noteworthy and can also be compared favorably with 1970, thus demonstrating an improvement in the standard of living of the people. Of every 100 electrified dwellings, 70 have television.

By provinces the number of private dwellings occupied by permanent residents which have domestic appliances indicates that more than 77 percent of the dwellings in all the provinces have radios, with seven of the provinces surpassing the national average. (Table 30). City of Havana Province, Havana Province and Isle of Youth Special Municipality are outstanding for their high rate of ownership of the various appliances. Matanzas Province also was over the national average in all categories.

Eight and seven tenths percent of private dwellings occupied by permanent residents have no domestic appliances.

KEY TO TABLES

TABLE 22. Private Dwellings Occupied by Permanent Residents According to Type of Dwelling, Work Centers and Group Dwellings, By Province

| 10) Territorio | Total | 2) Casa | 3) Apartamento | 1) Viviendas particulares 4) Habitación en cuartía | 5) Bobío | 6) Improvisada | 7) Locales de trabajo | 8) Colectivos |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------------|---|----------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Cuba | 2 290 176 | 1 534 239 | 340 917 | 106 804 | 304 526 | 5 690 | 3 661 | 1 428 |
| Ciudad de La Habana | 503 198 | 222 523 | 213 452 | 63 963 | 153 | 107 | 972 | 371 |
| Holguín | 204 684 | 129 856 | 10 746 | 1 851 | 61 415 | 816 | 142 | 69 |
| Villa Clara | 190 802 | 136 873 | 13 309 | 4 146 | 36 264 | 210 | 229 | 106 |
| Santiago de Cuba | 189 252 | 132 654 | 14 514 | 8 110 | 33 693 | 281 | 298 | 76 |
| Camagüey | 165 387 | 127 331 | 14 427 | 5 683 | 17 729 | 217 | 380 | 146 |
| Granma | 157 056 | 109 622 | 5 271 | 1 091 | 40 577 | 495 | 161 | 47 |
| Pinar del Río | 145 226 | 115 388 | 14 857 | 1 527 | 13 294 | 160 | 279 | 51 |
| La Habana | 144 771 | 124 226 | 11 529 | 3 904 | 4 847 | 265 | 376 | 137 |
| Matanzas | 137 106 | 106 268 | 14 398 | 5 105 | 11 233 | 102 | 226 | 93 |
| Las Tunas | 100 884 | 67 758 | 2 475 | 883 | 29 276 | 492 | 80 | 69 |
| Sancti Spiritus | 93 613 | 73 607 | 5 189 | 966 | 13 780 | 71 | 117 | 60 |
| Guantánamo | 93 018 | 64 224 | 3 605 | 3 042 | 22 006 | 141 | 128 | 25 |
| Ciego de Avila | 79 283 | 60 167 | 6 759 | 2 846 | 9 372 | 139 | 122 | 50 |
| Cienfuegos | 76 809 | 55 713 | 6 672 | 3 386 | 10 867 | 171 | 119 | 28 |
| Municipio Especial Isla de la Juventud | 12 087 | 8 029 | 3 714 | 301 | 20 | 23 | 32 | 100 |

9) Fuente: Censo de Población y Viviendas, 1981.

1. Private Dwellings
2. House
3. Apartment
4. Rooming House
5. Cabin
6. Improvised
7. Work places
8. Group Dwellings
9. Source: Population and Housing Census, 1981
10. Place

Table 23. Construction of Houses and Apartments, By Periods of Construction and By Province*

| | | De 1959 | De 1971 | De 1976 | Sin defi- nir |
|-------------------------------|-------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| 3) | | | | | |
| Territorio | Total | 1970 | 1975 | 1981 | |
| CUBA | 47,2 | 21,6 | 11,0 | 14,6 | 8,3 |
| Pinar del Río | 68,6 | 28,3 | 16,5 | 23,8 | 3,4 |
| La Habana | 43,3 | 20,8 | 9,8 | 12,7 | 7,9 |
| Ciudad de La Habana | 22,0 | 9,6 | 6,0 | 6,4 | 8,2 |
| Matanzas | 48,7 | 19,1 | 12,6 | 17,0 | 11,1 |
| Villa Clara | 48,8 | 21,3 | 11,0 | 16,5 | 7,2 |
| Cienfuegos | 47,9 | 21,3 | 10,3 | 16,3 | 8,8 |
| Sancti Spiritus | 50,8 | 24,1 | 10,2 | 16,5 | 8,4 |
| Ciego de Avila | 56,8 | 25,2 | 12,8 | 18,8 | 6,0 |
| Camagüey | 55,9 | 25,2 | 14,1 | 16,6 | 4,7 |
| Las Tunas | 61,6 | 30,2 | 12,3 | 19,1 | 8,9 |
| Holguín | 61,9 | 33,3 | 12,3 | 16,3 | 8,4 |
| Granma | 57,8 | 30,9 | 12,2 | 14,7 | 14,1 |
| Santiago de Cuba | 55,3 | 24,1 | 13,7 | 17,5 | 10,5 |
| Guantánamo | 53,5 | 24,9 | 12,6 | 16,0 | 12,7 |
| Municipio Especial | | | | | |
| Isla de la Juventud | 80,2 | 30,2 | 20,3 | 29,7 | 6,5 |

2) FUENTE: Censo de Población y Viviendas, 1981.

1) * Incluye casas y apartamentos cerrados y desocupados.

1. *Includes closed and unoccupied houses and apartments
2. Source: Population and Housing Census, 1981
3. Place

TABLE 24. Density of Population and Dwellings, Per Square Kilometer and Persons Per Dwelling and Number of Sleeping Rooms

| 9) | 3) | 1) Densidad 4) Habitantes por km ² | 2) Personas por: 5) Vivienda por km ² | 6) Vivienda por km ² | 7) Piezas utilizadas para dormir |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Territorio | Superficie en km ² | | | | |
| Cuba | 110 860,6 | 87,7 | 21,3 | 4,23 | 2,07 |
| Ciudad de La Habana | 727,4 | 2 652,6 | 723,2 | 3,83 | 1,97 |
| Santiago de Cuba | 6 170,1 | 148,2 | 31,6 | 4,81 | 2,19 |
| La Habana | 5 730,3 | 102,2 | 25,9 | 4,02 | 1,95 |
| Holguín | 9 300,3 | 98,2 | 22,6 | 4,45 | 2,14 |
| Villa Clara | 8 662,4 | 88,3 | 22,7 | 4,00 | 2,00 |
| Granma | 8 371,8 | 88,3 | 19,1 | 4,69 | 2,28 |
| Cienfuegos | 4 177,9 | 78,1 | 18,8 | 4,24 | 2,06 |
| Guantánamo | 6 186,2 | 75,3 | 15,4 | 4,99 | 2,30 |
| Las Tunas | 6 588,9 | 66,4 | 15,7 | 4,32 | 2,18 |
| Sancti Spiritus | 6 744,2 | 59,3 | 14,2 | 4,26 | 2,04 |
| Pinar del Río | 10 924,6 | 58,7 | 13,6 | 4,39 | 2,07 |
| Matanzas | 11 978,2 | 46,7 | 11,7 | 4,06 | 1,96 |
| Ciego de Avila | 6 910,4 | 46,5 | 11,8 | 4,03 | 2,05 |
| Camagüey | 15 990,1 | 41,7 | 10,7 | 4,02 | 2,01 |
| Municipio Especial | | | | | |
| Isla de la Juventud | 2 397,8 | 24,2 | 5,3 | 4,68 | 2,02 |

8) Fuente: Censo de Población y Viviendas, 1981.
Nota: El área total en km² incluye los cayos.

1. Density
2. Person per:
3. Area in square kilometers
4. Residents per square kilometer

5. Dwellings per square kilometer
6. Dwelling
7. Number of sleeping rooms.
8. Source: Population and Housing Census, 1981. Note: Total area in square kilometers includes the keys.
9. Place

TABLE 25. Percentum Distribution of Private Dwellings Occupied by Permanent Residents According to Source of Water Supply, by Territorial Location and Province

| 8) | | 1) Fuente de suministro | | 6) | 7) |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Territorio | | Total | 5) Acueducto | Aljibe o pozo | Río, manantial y otras fuentes |
| 2) Ambas partes | | 100,0 | 65,3 | 26,7 | 8,0 |
| 3) Parte urbana | | 100,0 | 85,0 | 12,4 | 2,6 |
| 4) Parte rural | | 100,0 | 18,8 | 60,3 | 20,9 |
| 9) Provincias: | | | | | |
| Ciudad de La Habana | | 100,0 | 99,0 | 0,7 | 0,3 |
| Municipio Especial | | | | | |
| Isla de la Juventud | | 100,0 | 86,4 | 11,3 | 2,3 |
| La Habana | | 100,0 | 80,2 | 15,4 | 4,4 |
| Matanzas | | 100,0 | 74,5 | 22,7 | 2,8 |
| Santiago de Cuba | | 100,0 | 64,0 | 16,9 | 19,1 |
| Ciego de Avila | | 100,0 | 63,4 | 32,6 | 4,0 |
| Pinar del Río | | 100,0 | 59,9 | 27,7 | 12,4 |
| Cienfuegos | | 100,0 | 58,5 | 35,4 | 6,1 |
| Guantánamo | | 100,0 | 57,6 | 13,0 | 29,4 |
| Camagüey | | 100,0 | 54,8 | 42,1 | 3,1 |
| Villa Clara | | 100,0 | 54,1 | 42,3 | 3,6 |
| Granma | | 100,0 | 41,5 | 38,7 | 19,8 |
| Sancti Spiritus | | 100,0 | 41,4 | 51,0 | 7,6 |
| Holguín | | 100,0 | 41,0 | 45,3 | 13,7 |
| Las Tunas | | 100,0 | 33,3 | 62,9 | 3,8 |

Fuente: Censo de Población y Viviendas, 1981.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Source of Supply | 5. Aqueduct |
| 2. Both areas | 6. Cisterns or Wells |
| 3. Urban area | 7. Rivers, springs or other sources |
| 4. Rural area | 8. Place |
| | 9. Provinces |

TABLE 28. Type of Cooking Fuels Used in Private Dwellings Occupied by Permanent Residents, 1970 and 1981 Censuses

| 1) Tipo de combustible | | 10) (en por ciento) | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------|------|
| | | 1970 | 1981 |
| 2) Electricidad | | 1,5 | 1,9 |
| 3) Gas | | 15,4 | 21,0 |
| 4) Luz brillante | | 53,1 | 67,4 |
| 5) Alcohol | | 3,3 | 0,4 |
| 6) Leña o carbón de leña | | 24,6 | 8,0 |
| 7) Otro | | 0,1 | — |
| 8) Ninguno | | 1,2 | 1,3 |
| 9) No declarado | | 0,8 | — |

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Type of Fuel | 6. Wood or charcoal |
| 2. Electricity | 7. Other |
| 3. Gas | 8. None |
| 4. Kerosene | 9. No answer |
| 5. Alcohol | 10. Percent |

TABLE 30. Percentage of Private Dwellings Occupied by Permanent Residents Which Have Domestic Appliances, by Territorial Location and Province

| 10) Territorio | 3) Radio | 4) Tele- visor | 5) Refr- gera- dor | 6) Máqui- na de coser | 7) Lava- dora | 8) Venti- lador | 9) Nin- guno |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Cuba | 82,1 | 58,1 | 51,1 | 50,1 | 27,8 | 35,4 | 8,7 |
| 1) Parte urbana | 82,6 | 72,9 | 65,3 | 53,3 | 35,9 | 47,1 | 6,5 |
| 2) Parte rural | 80,9 | 23,2 | 17,5 | 42,6 | 8,6 | 7,7 | 14,0 |
| I Provincias: | | | | | | | |
| Pinar del Río | 81,8 | 54,8 | 44,0 | 44,8 | 27,0 | 28,8 | 8,4 |
| La Habana | 83,0 | 69,5 | 64,8 | 55,0 | 39,9 | 44,3 | 6,1 |
| Ciudad de La Habana | 86,8 | 82,0 | 81,8 | 54,3 | 41,1 | 57,3 | 3,8 |
| Matanzas | 82,7 | 65,7 | 56,8 | 58,2 | 31,6 | 42,1 | 7,0 |
| Villa Clara | 83,3 | 54,0 | 47,8 | 55,6 | 23,9 | 31,9 | 7,4 |
| Cienfuegos | 82,4 | 54,8 | 47,8 | 55,7 | 23,1 | 31,6 | 7,6 |
| Sancti Spiritus | 81,3 | 49,8 | 45,5 | 54,3 | 22,1 | 28,2 | 8,3 |
| Ciego de Avila | 79,1 | 57,5 | 47,9 | 53,4 | 27,6 | 34,5 | 9,9 |
| Camagüey | 79,6 | 58,1 | 50,3 | 48,7 | 26,2 | 31,9 | 10,6 |
| Las Tunas | 78,7 | 39,0 | 27,9 | 40,4 | 18,9 | 18,2 | 13,6 |
| Holguín | 78,5 | 41,3 | 29,3 | 41,8 | 19,3 | 18,1 | 13,1 |
| Granma | 77,6 | 33,5 | 27,5 | 40,5 | 13,1 | 17,5 | 14,6 |
| Santiago de Cuba | 82,6 | 48,5 | 35,6 | 48,3 | 21,6 | 29,5 | 10,6 |
| Guantánamo | 78,6 | 39,0 | 27,9 | 44,7 | 16,4 | 23,2 | 13,8 |
| Municipio Especial | | | | | | | |
| 3-1 Isla de la Juventud | 81,8 | 81,4 | 70,0 | 55,7 | 54,7 | 64,5 | 3,7 |

1) Fuente: Tablas 12 y 18. Censo de Población y Viviendas, 1981.

1. Urban area
2. Rural area
3. Radio
4. Television
5. Refrigerator
6. Sewing Machine
7. Washing Machine
8. Fan
9. None
10. Place
11. Provinces

8735

CSO: 3248/133

BRIEFS

'PROPAGANDA' MARKS 10TH ANNIVERSARY--Havana (AIN)--A new work stage began for the magazine PROPAGANDA. It will work with the same enthusiasm and responsibility with which it has been performing for 10 years. This was stated by Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo, as he closed the celebration for the 10th anniversary of the founding of that publication. Roger Gonzalez, director of the magazine, and Mijail Petrovich Gavdulin, director of the EL AGITADOR magazine of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, also spoke. The latter is visiting Cuba as part of a delegation of ideological cadres from that fraternal country. In the ceremony certificates of recognition were presented to a group of collaborators of the magazine. Antonio Perez Herrero summarized the role played by the magazine in publicizing the best experiences in ideological work. He said that even though there is still a long road to travel, steady formal and conceptual progress can be seen in its development. He stated that under the present circumstances of a worsening ideological battle, PROPAGANDA plays a primary role in the fight by our mass media to counteract the work of the imperialist enemy on the battlefield of ideas. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 12 Nov 83 p 4] 7717

AMBASSADOR TO UPPER VOLTA--The Council of State has appointed comrade Eduardo E. Balbin Martin Cuban ambassador to the Republic of Upper Volta with residence in Mali where he holds the same position. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 11 Nov 83 p 1] 7717

AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA NAMED--The Council of State has appointed comrade Luis Castillo Campos Cuban ambassador to the United Republic of Tanzania. At the time of his appointment, comrade Castillo Campos was an adviser at the Cuban Embassy in Paris. [Text] [Havana GRANMA in Spanish 10 Nov 83 p 1] 7717

CSO: 3248/239

DEPUTIES APPROVE JAPANESE LOAN FOR AGRICULTURAL PROJECT

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 18 Nov 83 p 13A

[Article by F. Alvarez Castellanos]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the deputies approved a loan agreement for 8.825 billion yen (\$37.5 million) signed by the Dominican Government and the Japanese Fund for Overseas Economic Cooperation.

The loan will finance the first phase of the agricultural project of El Aguacate-Limon del Yuna-El Pozo in Maria Trinidad Sanchez Province.

The congressional finance committee chaired by Dr Miguel Angel Reynoso Sicart (PRD [Dominican Revolutionary Party]-La Vega) studied the agreement and recommended its approval.

The loan "plans to increase agricultural infrastructure and improve the existing one" in that area as well as to increase rice production through two annual harvests.

The finance committee reported that the project would benefit 2,400 families "with about 15,000 dependents."

The first phase of the project will cover 120,000 irrigable fields. The projects to be constructed include a complete pumping station, main and secondary canals, dredging of irrigation canals and drainage, construction of dikes and floodgates, improvement of existing roads, etc.

The Dominican Government will contribute a counterpart of 172,000 pesos. The loan has an amortization period of 25 years, including a grace period of 7 years, and an annual interest rate of 4.25 percent.

Alberto Cruz Eduardo, PR [Reformist Party] deputy for Maria Trinidad Sanchez Province, praised the loan and said that the region needed it for its recovery.

Eligio Jaquez (PRD-Distrito Nacional) explained the characteristics of the loan and said that it was the "first financing of a reproductive project that I have seen in 15 months."

Jaquez, an agronomist by profession and former director of the IAD [Dominican Agrarian Institute], indicated that there are problems with drainage in Maria Trinidad Sanchez Province and with flooding by the Yuna River.

He added that the salinity of the land has reduced its productivity. The AGLIPO [Aguacate-Limon del Yuna-El Pozo] agricultural project plans to incorporate some 120,000 fields to production with two annual rice harvests.

Jaquez said the project had "great economic and social interest for the area."

Juan Estrella Rojas (PR-Distrito Nacional) was interested in knowing the complete cost of the project. Upon learning that the first phase alone cost about 50 million dollars and pesos, he indicated that an effort must be made to sow rice with national resources.

He recalled that the project was initiated by the government of Dr Joaquin Balaguer. He urged that dollars not be used to sow rice "on the banks of the Yuna"; they should be used for other projects.

Reynoso Sicart replied to Estrella Rojas that rice could not be planted on the banks of the Yuna "because of the salinization" and that the project begun by Dr Balaguer had to be abandoned for lack of resources.

Engineer Jose Osvaldo Leger (PR-San Cristobal) spoke out in favor of the loan. He said that the AGLIPO project is part of the one initiated by Dr Balaguer, continued by the late Antonio Guzman and now by President Salvador Jorge Blanco.

The bill was approved in its only reading.

7717

CSO: 3248/236

PRESIDENTIAL DECREES REGULATE MONETARY, MARKET OPERATIONS

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 18 Nov 83 pp 1, 10

[Article by Jose Romero]

[Text] In a decree yesterday, President Salvador Jorge Blanco prohibited the operation of the dollar exchange houses and the foreign currency offices of commercial banks (the latter until 31 December). It is part of a set of measures designed to systematize the open market. Consequently, only the approved exchange banks can operate.

The president prohibited by decree the transfer abroad of dollars in cash or checks for more than 5,000 pesos. He also dictated the Christmas bonus decree like last year and created a fund of 50 million pesos as counterpart for projects. At the same time, the government announced that it will have \$30 million for the Reserve Bank to sell gradually on the market. Customs will also do its appraisals, applying the open market bonus.

The decrees were announced after a special meeting of the Monetary Board with the government economic team at the Palacio Nacional. It was presided over by the chief of state. This was the first time a meeting of this type was held.

The secretary of finance, Dr Jose Rafael Abinader, announced that the president of the republic had asked him to report that the \$300,000 seized at the airport from Spanish merchant Francisco Martinez as well as the \$200,000 seized from Lacinio Pichardo, Jr., will be returned.

The Monetary Board also issued resolutions confirming the presidential provisions on the foreign currency market.

It was learned that the Central Bank governor, Bernardo Vega, went to Washington yesterday afternoon to negotiate mechanisms to import foods by INESPRE [National Institute of Price Stabilization] via the CCC and PL-480.

Decree 1572 provides for the immediate suspension of every foreign currency exchange operation on the open market by the exchange houses, commercial banks and any other physical or legal person. Only the exchange banks properly authorized by the Monetary Board and subject to its provisions can operate.

Until 31 December the banks can buy foreign currency but only to pay for imports. Until 1 January they can receive payments for the same objectives. There are sanctions of 200 to 20,000 pesos fine or imprisonment for 2 months to 2 years.

Decree 1573 prohibits any national or foreign person from taking abroad more than \$5,000 or its equivalent in other foreign currency in cash or traveler's check. The Reserve Bank will exchange the remaining amount for pesos.

Decree 1574 refers to automobile imports which is part of another report on this same page.

Decree 1575 provides that a fund of 50 million pesos be created as the National Counterpart Fund. It will receive resources from INESPRES and Molinos Dominicanos because of the deferment of their foreign debt. Their commitment will be assumed by the government once it has received payment in local currency from those organisms. That fund will also receive resources from Central Bank, international disbursements and other sources.

Central Bank will act as financial agent for the fund which will be used for projects that have international financing.

Decree 1576 provides a complete exemption of up to 200 pesos. For more than 200 pesos, they will receive 100 pesos and a loan of 100 pesos. Those with more than 500 pesos in wages will receive a loan of 200 pesos.

A government document explains that it will try to stimulate national production and thus discourage imports made with foreign currency on the open market --most of which are not indispensable. After realistic analyses and calculations, the General Directorate of Customs will from now on apply the ad-valorem taxes for merchandise imported exclusively with dollars on the open market. The value of the peso on the open market will be applied to the value of the dollar or any other foreign currency used to acquire that import. Until now, the traditional parity has been applied when actually that merchandise is imported with a different value to the dollar.

It added that this measure will reduce imports of that type of product and will not affect most articles in the family basket. It will mean that Dominican initiative in production will improve and develop and be able to compete with the aggressive competition of international trade.

It indicated that this provision does not affect the products subject to foreign currency quotas of the Central Bank but only merchandise imported totally with foreign currency on the open market. The applicable bonus will not be the one for the day of the import but an average bonus for several previous months.

It said that it is also understood that the Monetary Board will approve a mechanism through which the Reserve Bank, with foreign currency provided by Central Bank, can act as intervening agent in the foreign currency open market in order to correct any speculative pressure that can occur from time to time.

The Central Bank will allocate some \$30 million for those purposes. It is also understood that the Monetary Board will establish a mechanism through which it will be impossible to draw on special accounts in open dollars with resources of the foreign currency open market through Central Bank unless the applicant provides evidence that this draft is to cover imports or real payment for services, not simply capital flight or for other bank accounts abroad, free of all supervision.

This mechanism will make it possible to noticeably reduce capital flight. It will be complemented by a decree that limits the amount of foreign currency that can be taken out of the country physically through the airports and national ports to \$5,000 in cash per person, according to the government document.

Central Bank governor, Bernardo Vega, said: "With the measures taken by the president and the Monetary Board, we expect that a good number of requests for new exchange banks from commercial banks as well as persons until now involved in exchange houses will reach the Superintendency of Banks in the coming days."

He added that the requirements to establish an exchange bank are relatively simple. We believe the foreign currency open market would be taken care of well by some 20 exchange banks and their branches throughout the country.

Vega said that the Dominican experience has shown how a foreign currency open market without any type of regulation is inherently unstable in handling the current resources that flow through it. He also said that the experience of other countries shows that type of market operated by approved institutions and supervised by the monetary authorities that meet daily under the supervision of the Central Bank. They study their flow statistics of the previous day concerning amounts of purchase and sale of foreign currency and, based on those statistics, establish the market bonus and the range of that bonus. In this way, the market becomes more stable and fluid.

He indicated that, beginning next week, representatives of the commercial banks and exchange banks will meet daily at the Central Bank. The market statistics will be analyzed and the levels of purchase and sale which will be obligatory for all commercial banks and exchange banks will be determined.

The official said that there will be inspectors from the Central Bank and the Superintendency of Banks in the commercial banks and exchange banks to insure that those rates are respected and that the figures reported are true.

He indicated that both the commercial banks and exchange banks will be required to post those rates in a visible place to the public. This will end the present difficulty in learning the real prices of the dollar on the currency market.

He said that the existing resolutions limit the amount of foreign currency that the commercial banks and exchange banks can have at any one time. Any surplus must be sold. The institutions that operate in this market cannot speculate by buying foreign currency and not selling it.

The Central Bank governor said that, with the measures taken, "the freedom of the market remains the same as before to the suppliers of foreign currency and to the ultimate purchasers."

He added that Dominicans abroad, tourists, the beneficiaries of Law 69, etc., continue to enjoy the same freedom to sell their foreign currency. Now they will have more institutionalized and supervised clients like the exchange banks and commercial banks.

According to him, by going to the exchange banks and commercial banks, the purchasers of foreign currency will have greater security and confidence as to the reliability of the values they acquire since these institutions are regulated by the Superintendency of Banks and the Central Bank.

He revealed: "In short, these measures protect the suppliers of foreign currency and the purchasers more and institutionalize the market. The experience in this country has demonstrated that the directives of the Association of Exchange Houses have not been able to regulate it in spite of all its efforts."

He added that the Dominican case is similar to that of Costa Rica where the government closed the exchange houses and the open market continued operating with the same freedom as before through bank organisms supervised by the monetary authorities. This led to a very substantial reduction in the value of the dollar in that economy.

7717

CSO: 3248/236

STUDY FINDS MINIMUM MONTHLY INCOME NEEDS OVER 358 PESOS

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 13 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Manuel Silvestre]

[Text] For a family in the Dominican Republic to "barely" meet "its basic needs," it must have an income of more than 358 pesos per month.

That fact came from a study done by ONAP [National Administration and Personnel Office] and publicized by ASODEMU [Association of University Employees].

The ONAP study is backed by a paper presented by technicians from the Central Bank at the recent seminar on population and society. They stated that "90 percent of the Dominican population has poor nutrition in calories and badly balanced."

The Central Bank officials also stated that "20.7 percent of the population is in a situation of absolute poverty."

The paper by Central Bank officials also stated that "in the urban zone of the country, the average monthly income is about 64.43 pesos for 17,725 households --that is, 4.8 percent--with a total of 80,166 members and an average of 4.5 members per household."

"However, in the rural area of the country, 365 inhabitants with an average of 5.1 members per household have an average monthly income of 44.49 pesos. Their expenses rose to 70.72 pesos, yielding a national monthly budget deficit of 59 percent," stated a press note from ASODEMU.

The organization indicated that "at the university of the people, contrary to what some maintain without any logical or scientific basis, the situation of administrative wages is as unfortunate and moving as the situation described above."

They added that "an administrative consulting firm stated this in a 1979 report to university authorities. In the opinion of that firm, the improvements introduced in the salaries and wages in 1980 were merely palliatives that had to be revised and improved more than 2 years ago."

They indicated that, because of that situation, the ASODEMU board supports the bill establishing a minimum monthly wage of 225 pesos for all workers in the public and private sector.

It also requested that "the bill for Paschal Exemption of up to 500 pesos be amended so that it is granted totally to all public and private servants."

7717

CSO: 3248/235

CUSTOMS COLLECTION SYSTEM MODIFIED

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 24 Nov 83 p 1B

[Text] The director general of customs has announced that from now on tax collections at customhouses for imports will be done on a permanent basis and that the previous provisional system will be eliminated.

Danilo Noboa Herasme said that in this way processing will be speeded up for importers.

He also said that the more efficient procedures are the result of actions taken by President Salvador Jorge Blanco and Dr Jose Rafael Abinador, secretary of finance, to allocate more than \$200,000 for the purchase of computer equipment, previously totally lacking at the customhouses.

"That will mean much quicker processing and, above all, much greater certainty that importers will pay the required taxes," he said. He also explained that in accordance with the provisional system the porter paid part of the tax due with the remainder being requested of him in 15 days, 1 month, etc.

Now payment will be on-the-spot, since part of the evaluation department has been transferred to the customhouses so that the entire procedure can be carried out at the collection points and so that the collection process will be more efficient and rapid.

All these actions will be taken starting with the effective date of the ITBI [?Import Tax] law.

Thus payment of 6 percent of the ITBI is called for in the final text, according to him.

The director of customs said that the Association of Importers has already been apprised of this change, as there was discussion of this topic at a recent meeting; and all are quite satisfied and ready to cooperate.

In this regard, he reiterated his warnings to the effect that importers must present the completed part of the form they are required to fill out to facilitate processing.

Nolua Herasme said that the customhouses are now ready to apply the ITBI, as a large number of trained personnel are on hand, and all operational departments are aware of how the law is to be applied. "There will be no difficulties of any kind on our part. We can say that with total certainty," he added.

The customs service will be responsible for the ITBI as regards imported goods.

8143

CSO: 3248/245

INSUFFICIENT FUNDS CURTAIL ELECTORAL BOARD ACTIVITIES

Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 12 Nov 83 pp 1, 20

[Article by Saul Pimentel]

[Text] The chairman of the JCE [Central Electoral Board] reported that various activities of that institution, including the inspections of documentation of offices and government clerkships, have had to be postponed due to lack of economic resources.

Dr Caonabo Fernandez Naranjo also said that none of the current needs of the JCE are covered. He pointed out that this situation is hindering many departments.

When interviewed yesterday in his office, Fernandez Naranjo stated: "The situation is really critical." He was accompanied by his assistant and interim secretary general, Amable Diaz Castillo; the legal adviser for the JCE and interim official of the Electoral Register; and the registration chief, Francisco Alvarez Pereyra.

He reported that the current problems arose because the budget that was allocated to that board this year was inadequate. It totaled 2,300,370 pesos.

According to him, this was used up by August and the government had to allocate another 350,000 pesos through a transfer of funds so that the board could pay for its expenditures during the remaining months of the year.

He revealed that the current situation means that if the key to a door is damaged, a new one cannot be bought because there is no money.

He said that there is no petty cash since a "postponed payment" of 5,000 pesos for the organism was suspended by the government. He added that this has made the situation of the organism more precarious.

The JCE officials said that they asked the Executive Branch for an increase of 2,708,370.75 pesos in the budget for next year. They warned that if it remains the same, it will be impossible to develop a number of planned tasks.

They explained that, with that increase, the budget of the JCE would reach 5,008,665 pesos in 1984.

Fernandez Naranjo gave the journalists a document listing the tasks that the JCE proposes to do next year in order to professionalize the activities of that organism.

The document indicated that the JCE plans to acquire a modern Solna press and an IBM computer to do the printing that it now pays private enterprises for. A microfilming system would also be installed in the national archives of the Electoral Register.

It also wants to install a modern radiotelephone system to permit the JCE to communicate directly with all the municipal boards in the country. Therefore, the final results of the elections would be known the day after the voting. He observed that "this system is necessary and indispensable since the lack of communication with many municipalities in the country during the 1982 general elections meant that the final results were announced on 20 May.

Resources

According to the document, the JCE is studying a bill that provides that the revenue received by the Central Office of the Civil Government goes to a special fund for its economic development since it does not now have the necessary and indispensable funds.

It indicated that there is another bill on the autonomy of the JCE so that it can function with economic independence like other specialized organisms.

Although they did not say so directly, the officials of the JCE disagreed with the excessive red tape they have to go through now to receive the money that corresponds to the institution monthly.

7717

CSO: 3248/235

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRG--A technical and financial agreement totaling 41 million German marks (about \$15 million) was signed by the FRG and the Dominican Republic. The agreement was signed by the technical under-secretary of the presidency, Juan Antonio Gonzalez, and the head of the FRG Ministry of Economic Cooperation, Dr Ursula Schefer. The agreement was signed in a room on the third floor of the National Palace. Of the 41 million marks, 27 million are earmarked for financial cooperation while the remaining 14 million are for technical aid. The agreement is part of the FRG's cooperation program for the Dominican Republic in the technical and financial sectors. The ceremony was attended by the ambassador in charge of the department of economic affairs, Dr Eligio Bisoño; the head of the national planning office, Clara Koa, and the water resources adviser of the technical secretariat of the presidency, Eng Luis Bonet. Others in attendance included: Ulrich Schoening, FRG ambassador to the country, and Friedhelm Ulge and Hans-Peter Neuhoff. [Text] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 25 Nov 83 p 5B] 8143

CSO: 3248/245

AGRARIAN REFORM POLICY TO EMPHASIZE SMALL PROJECTS

Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 19 Nov 83 p 62

[Text] The political decision in favor of massive implementation of small projects, as a basic strategy of agrarian reform, was confirmed by the minister of Natural Resources and the head of the National Agrarian Institute, Miguel Angel Bonilla and Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, respectively.

That decision was the result of the first technical meeting held on that subject by the National Agricultural Development Bank (BANADESA), with the participation of representatives from international, national, technical, and peasant organizations.

The basic ideas discussed at that meeting included giving unconditional support to small projects, such as national development bonds, emphasizing the reformed sector.

Bonilla feels that small projects are more effective, "since they give short-term results, with the lowest financing." Ubodoro Arriaga Iraheta, director of the INA, argues that such projects "suit the special needs and the present development system in this country."

The Center for Industrial Development (CDI), which has handled small projects, considers them proper because the beneficiaries, in this case the peasants, are the agents of change, not the institutions. It also observed that in order to achieve concrete goals they should have appropriate technology.

The Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Cooperation (IICA), through its representative Alberto Franco, said that the small projects are units of production that need special government support in the technical-financing area.

Finally, representatives of BANADESA stated that it is difficult to define small projects from the financial point of view, and that they also require adaptations developed through experience in the matter. The participants emphasized this aspect, indicating that the current credit mechanisms are not adequate for this development strategy, which requires a series of adjustments to the system.

As to whether the implementation of small projects would affect the large ones already in existence, Arriaga Iraheta and Bonilla both stressed that the small projects could be implemented based on the experiences of the first ones, permitting the growth of both and the mutual reinforcement of their activities. "Neither one excludes the other", they stated, but the small projects generate work and income for the peasants in the short, medium, and long term.

8587

CSO: 3248/221

AGRARIAN INSTITUTE DISTRIBUTES OVER 25,000 MANZANAS OF LAND

San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 83 p 17

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Spokesmen for the National Agrarian Institute reported that from 1 January to 30 September of this year, a total of 25,767 manzanas of land was distributed to members of the peasant organizations, to independent groups as well as individuals.

The official figures, released by the Regional Coordinating Office in Tegucigalpa, show that the National Peasant Union received the most land, a total of 6082 manzanas, followed by independent groups with 6085.

In descending order, the UNACCOOP received 5160 manzanas during that period, the National Association of Honduran Peasants received 5455, OFRANEH received 2880, and the Federation of Honduran Agrarian Reform Cooperatives a total of 1666 manzanas of land.

The Peasant Alliance of the National Organizations of Honduras received a total of 249 manzanas, ACAN 129, UNCAH 82, UHTAC 195, Frenacain 90, while individual guarantees amounted to 2672 manzanas.

The spokesmen said that the work planned at the beginning of the year on the matter of appropriating land and turning it over to peasants has been finished, except for figuring what will be distributed during the last trimester of this year, which is a very significant amount.

8587

CSO: 3248/221

MENDEZ ARCEO APPEALS TO U.S., NICARAGUAN BISHOPS

Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 2 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Teresa Gil]

[Text] Bishop Sergio Mendez Arceo has issued an urgent appeal to prelates in the United States and Nicaragua to prevent further aggressions against the Sandinista government. He asked the Central American priests to intercede before the pope for their region, in consideration of the fact that the pontiff is sympathetic to the efforts of the Contadora group.

In two letters made public yesterday, Mendez Arceo calls upon the powers of the Catholic Church to intervene against Reagan's interventionist policy. He warns United States bishops of the dangers facing the area, which "move us almost to the point of demanding their explicit solidarity, that they might once again halt the anti-evangelical voracity of Reagan and those Americans who support him."

Mendez Arceo acknowledges that United States prelates have taken a stand against this policy, but he still appeals to them "trustingly, while keeping in mind that imperial dominion over Guatemala and Honduras is favored by their own governments."

Mendez Arceo states in his letters that "after 20 years, the United States government has once again, under futile pretexts, had recourse to invasion as a method, which not only violates multiple rights, but more importantly, ruthlessly severs the accomplishments, joys, and dreams of many who have opened up a new life after having been subjected to the prospect of death."

Mendez Arceo exhorts the bishops of Nicaragua to lift their voices to require solidarity with their country of the Church worldwide.

Mendez Arceo tells the bishops that "even while dissenting pastorally from you with respect to the revolutionary process, and while profoundly resenting your repeated attacks on the Sandinista Front and your intensity to the blood shed by your people and the new life engendered by the revolution, I am in fraternal solidarity with you, and I continue to speak out so as not to leave the bishops in isolation."

He adds that he is pained by the tremendous historical errors accumulated by the Nicaraguan bishops, to the point of the ultimate act of delegitimization concerning proposed military service in that country. "Now," says Mendez Arceo, "to remain silent in the face of the invasion of Grenada seems to me a crime of 'lese patria'."

Finally, Mendez Arceo warns that "the local hierarchy would take upon itself a tremendous burden of responsibility" if it does not struggle to prevent an invasion of Nicaragua.

9839

CSO: 3248/214

EXISTENCE OF PRO-U.S. CHURCH FACTION DENIED

Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 3 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Teresa Gil]

[Text] Assistant Bishop Ricardo Watty Urquidi indicated that the Church should promote the means in Central America for conflicting parties to engage in dialogue without recurring to violence. He added that the role of the Church in the area is an important one, since it is called upon to create the means whereby violence can be diluted and eventually calmed.

Watty Urquidi denied that any faction in the Church is taking sides with United States interests in the area, adding that, in any case, any inclinations in that direction would be of a personal nature.

He also made reference to the importance given by the Mexican Church to ministering to women, whom the Church intends to rescue in all their dignity.

He stated that the Church has not given women the scope they deserve, but that reeducation is now occurring to give them their value as persons, with all the appropriate needs and rights in every field.

On the same topic, Watty Urquidi said that women can be one of the most important vehicles of evangelical change in the bosom of the family.

In further remarks, concerning Protestant sects, Watty Urquidi said they are expanding in Latin America, but that information on them is still scattered. He also said that the Church cannot judge them all in the same light, but that the main danger of such organizations lies in the process of deculturation to which they subject the peoples they work among.

He added that the presence of such sects has not diminished the influence of the Catholic Church, but that the bishops are aware that it is necessary to reinforce the Church's ministries and membership in order to forestall such an event.

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CSO: 3248/214

EPISCOPAL COMMISSION SPOKESMAN BACKS CONTADORA EFFORT

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 4 Nov 83 pp 5-A, 8-A

[Article by Federico Ortiz Jr]

[Text] The Church supports the Contadora group in its effort to find a formula for peace in Central America. It condemns the invasion of Grenada and laments the recourse to force, which is neither humane nor Christian, said Francisco Ramirez, executive spokesman for the Episcopal Commission on Social Communications and director of the office of Catholic Information, yesterday.

The Church, he said, condemns violence. The Church's strength is that of morality and conviction. We have no physical force, no army of blue helmets or green or red berets to impose peace and recommend the precepts of dialogue and coexistence, but we trust in the good faith of men and peace.

Ramirez made the preceding remarks while announcing a statement by Monseigneur Oscar Rodriguez, bishop of Tegucigalpa, who said that the Honduran people have undertaken the road the democracy and do not want war. Nonetheless, the strategic role of Honduras, said the bishop, with its extensive borders with Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, is as a people who will defend the right to seek its own road to progress and peace.

In his statement, Bishop Rodriguez reported on the assistance, medical care, work, and education offered to 17,000 Salvadoran refugees and more than 600 Guatemalans. The Church has the support of Caritas and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as well as Adveniat and Miseror. There are two priests working full-time with the Salvadorans, and a nun working with the Guatemalans. Religious teachers and representatives of The Word are also working with them, he said. The problem has been going on for 3 years now, and there is still no short-term solution in sight.

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DEFENSE SECRETARY DECLARES ARMY'S LOYALTY

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 28 Oct 83 pp 1-A, 15-A

[Article by Jesus M. Lozano]

[Excerpts] "Sometimes we are few, and sometimes we are many, but there is no base," said General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui, secretary of national defense, in answer to a question as to whether Mexico had the fourth largest army in Latin America, as Fernando Meraz reported a few days ago from the United Nations.

Arevalo said he was not aware of the source of that report, but "it is true that the Mexican army is an army loyal to the country's institutions and is behind the president of the Republic."

Later: "We should be satisfied in having a leader who is handling Mexico's internal and external affairs skillfully."

This last was Arevalo's reply to a question as to his opinion concerning events in the Caribbean, especially in Grenada.

Arevalo, who is a four-star division commander, said in further remarks that "the army is always at the command of the commander in chief of the armed forces."

Finally, he indicated that thanks to the training received by armed forces individuals in schools from which they emerge as acknowledged professionals, they are equipped to occupy both public and private posts, provided they fulfill the requirements of military regulations.

The interview took place yesterday at the Military Medical School, where Physician's Day was being celebrated.

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BRIEFS

NEW INTERIOR SECRETARIAT OFFICIAL--Fernando Elias Calles was appointed staff director of the Interior Secretariat yesterday by presidential order. Elias Calles, whose last previous post was director of the National Technical Council of Professional Education [CONALEP], is 43 years old. He was a federal deputy from 1973 to 1975 and subsequently advisor to the Secretary of Interior. Yesterday he took over the post as staff director of the Interior Secretariat during a ceremony over which Jesus Davilla Narro, undersecretary of interior, presided. Fernando Elias Calles is a lawyer and a former member of the National Committee of the National Confederation of Popular Organizations [CNOP]. He replaces Alejandro Zobarzo Loaiza who recently took the Senate seat left by Jorge Diaz Serrano. [Text] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 8 Nov 83 p 3] 9204

COINVESTMENT FISHING PROGRAMS UNSUCCESSFUL--Ensenada, BCN, 5 Nov--The Japanese-Korean-Mexican coinvestment program has not been entirely successful because Mexican fishermen are reluctant to work on board vessels which catch barracudas ["picudos"] on the high seas and which spend 70 to 90 days on each fishing trip. Juvenal Hernandez Acevedo, manager of the Lower California Chamber of the Fishing Industry, said that the coinvestors have done everything possible to carry out the training programs for Mexican crewmen. A commitment was made to the Mexican government to conduct such programs when the agreement was signed which allows the coinvestors to fish in Mexican waters. He commented, "The fact is that Mexicans who fish marlin, swordfish, sailfish and sharks with a crew of 20 persons only create problems because they do not like high seas barracuda fishing which is difficult to accomplish." Mario Comparan, an investor in the COPREMAPRO enterprise, which operates from this port, said that his enterprise has fully carried out its part of the program agreed upon with the Japanese for training Mexican crewmen. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 6 Nov 83 p 29-A] 9204

CSO: 3248/220

ANTHROPOLOGIST ON SHINING PATH PHILOSOPHY, ANDEAN CULTURE

Lima EL OBSERVADOR in Spanish 30 Oct 83 Supplement entitled "Revista de la Semana" pp IV-V

[Interview with anthropologist Rodrigo Montoya by Federico de Cardenas and Peter Elmore; date and place not given]

[Text] Rodrigo Montoya, an anthropologist and university professor in San Marcos, is the author, along with Maria Jose Silveira and Felipe Jose Lindoso, of "Plot Production and the Ideological Universe; The Puquio Case," published by Mosca Azul, a text which is basic to an understanding of the peasant universe in terms of its production relations. A disciple of Jose Maria Arguedas, whose ethnological studies on Puquio inspired his research, and to whose thinking he harked back, Montoya is a witness committed to the process of Peruvian society, especially in the Andean world, with which he is profoundly familiar. This is the reason for our interest in talking with him about the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) phenomenon, the Andean world and the period through which our country is passing following the recent terrorist attacks.

[Question] In a text recently published, you state that the "Sendero Luminoso embodies the Andean hatred of the age-old oppression." Could you explain this statement?

[Answer] The Sendero expresses in large part the rage of the Andes, a rage which existed long before this group appeared. It is a political tension which has been built up and which seeks expression in some way, and I think it is the Sendero movement which has come closest to this, without serving as its full expression, since this rage is much broader than what the Sendero may mean specifically.

[Question] It is a racial hatred? Would you say that in some way the Sendero may reflect a "reverse racism" on the part of Andean sectors?

[Answer] This rage has all kinds of components, one of which is racial. But there is also within it an element of cultural reaction, and we already know that race and culture are categories which are close together. Culture lies behind the racial problem, and in cultural discrimination, the racial element plays a role. To be an Indian in this country is to suffer a handicap, to be a second-class person, and if we were in that situation, we would make the desperate efforts they do to cease to be in that position. And if indeed

one cannot change the color of his face and skin, one can change one's culture. The intermixing of races is a process which takes several generations, but the adaptation and incorporation of cultural elements can occur rapidly. And the basic weapon for the purpose is the Spanish language. Therefore the modern myth of the schools exists in our peasant community. By speaking the language of the dominant group, one to a certain extent reaches equality with it.

[Question] But the equalization will never become total if our society continues to be racist.

[Answer] That is true. Words such as "half-breed" and "Indian" are insults in Peru, although they have been redeemed by the social sciences.

[Question] For equalization to take place--we are thinking of the Bolivian or the Mexican agrarian revolution--there would have to be a revolutionary process, not necessarily socialistic, but democratic.

[Answer] In the cases of which we know a violent conflagration has been necessary. The difference between the Bolivian peasant and the Peruvian is notable, and to summarize it we might note that the word "papay" continues to be used here, while in Bolivia it has almost been abandoned now. And there they had peasant ministers in 1952, something which cannot be imagined in Peru.

Contradictions in the Sendero

[Question] To what extent does the Sendero, with its insistence on Quechua, its demand for an autarchic economy and its resistance to what it sees as signs of capitalist penetration, going against this peasant myth concerning education?

[Answer] The Sendero is an absolutely contradictory phenomenon. There are times when it is Maoist and other times when it is anti-Maoist. On the one hand, it identifies with the peasants in speeches and in concrete steps against abuse and oppression, while on the other, it opposes the peasants when it follows a policy as incomprehensible as that pertaining to autarchy in production. It has concluded that a reasoning according to which we view policy as a result of a preconceived plan is unthinkable for the Peruvian and Latin American political process. This has never been the case. What Lenin planned was tremendously different from the revolution. Political theory in the end revealed its weakness when faced with reality.

[Question] Could this be what is happening with the Sendero Luminoso?

[Answer] Precisely. By depriving the peasants of greater production--I am not speaking of surpluses, a debatable concept in Peruvian agriculture--it is denying them their limited access to consumer goods and depriving them of books, clothing, goods which they do not produce and which they need to consume. This leads to the inconsistencies within the Sendero, demonstrating the validity of Marx's statement to the effect that "a dozen programs will

prove fruitless faced with a single step by the popular movement." The Sendero's plan for society, which has not been publicly revealed, has aspects which cannot be realized and which reveal a profound contradiction between theory and practice.

[Question] We get the impression that you identify the native groups with the popular base of the Sendero. However, and at least on the leadership level, the Sendero includes half-breeds of provincial extraction. Would it not be more the product of the petty Andean bourgeoisie than a native product?

[Answer] I believe that the Sendero is the product of everything in the country. Some, like Mezzich, come from "La Inmaculada," and his classmates are today among the country's government leaders. However, the Sendero also has illiterate peasants, university professors, sons of landowners, primary schoolteachers, etc., as can be seen when arrest lists are published. And if it can in no way be defined as an Indian movement, neither can it be said that it is alien to that group. The Sendero is a tangle, as is the country, although we know that its program shows us that it seeks identification with the poorest peasants in Peru.

[Question] Would you disagree with the millenarian interpretation in this case?

[Answer] I do not believe that the Sendero can be viewed as a "pro-Indian" or pro-peasant movement. And the millenarian aspect which is ascribed to it seems to me to have been artificially dragged in. There are no facts to justify this interpretation, while on the other hand they do confirm the certain and secure existence of a political leadership of a Maoist hue. They are not viewing reality in terms of "white" or "Indian" as they would if they were millenarians or peasant-oriented, or in terms of the "white man" and the "Incan empire." They are not preaching the return of Inkarrí. They are viewing the reality in terms of the exploited and the exploiters, the dominant and the dominated, the bourgeoisie and feudalism. The language of the one has nothing to do with the other.

Within a Culture

[Question] It would be worthwhile here without a doubt to establish the difference between the activities of the members of the Sendero and the other leftist militants in connection with the Andean culture.

[Answer] Indeed. Unlike the middle-class leftist urban strata which do not speak Quechua and are not of Andean origin, but who identify with the people and have adopted the language of identification with the peasantry and its culture, the political militants in the Sendero do not speak in those terms, as is natural for those born there. Those who speak Quechua do not think of reviving the Andean culture--they simply live it. The militants in the Sendero speak Quechua perfectly, and this mastery gives them access to the Quechua culture and enables them to move easily within it.

[Question] Would this then be the great difference between the guerrilla fighters in the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] in 1965 and the Sendero Luminoso?

[Answer] There is a tremendous difference between the two processes. Remember the work by Bejar, who relates that in the 1965 guerrilla war the column was left isolated and helpless on the death of the only militant who spoke Quechua. And, he goes on to say, "one damnable word separated us from the peasants--the word 'papay'." The knowledge of Quechua within the Sendero establishes a basic difference.

[Question] Returning to the urban sector, to what point might the Sendero reflect such processes as the incorporation in the urban strata of natives or Indians and a lumpen proletariat? A relationship with these groups has been noted.

[Answer] In my view, there is nothing for the time being to justify this link. The actions of the Sendero are eminently rural, and the shift toward the lumpen proletariat seen in Lima is barely perceptible in the mountain cities. Perhaps somewhat in Huancayo or Cusco, but not at all in Huamanga, Puquio or the small provincial capitals. It is said that there would be a substantial political force favorable to the Sendero to be found in the poor quarters, but we need to see this demonstrated.

Sendero "Orthodoxy"

[Question] In the orthodox Maoist view, the revolution presumes a front which has to do with the various social classes, including the national bourgeoisie. The Sendero not only rejects this, but will not even join in a front with the IU. Up to what point can one speak of Maoism here? Can such a central element as the policy of alliances be ignored?

[Answer] In the conduct of the Sendero, there is practical evidence of a rejection of any kind of alliance, which is in contradiction not only with Maoism, but with all of the political statements made concerning Peru by the Sendero itself, from 1971 onward. If, as they say, Peru is a semifeudal country and its dominant class is feudal, it makes no sense to undertake to "settle accounts" with the owners of restaurants and filling stations or monopolistic merchants. Here they abandon their theoretical plan to pursue a practice of confrontation with capital in the Andean zones, striking at the opposite ends of the economic network of middlemen: the monopolist in the community or the district, who is part of a chain reaching all the way to an imperialist enterprise. And also striking politically at the local authorities--the governor, the mayor, etc.--who are the peasant rural end of this pro-imperialist state. Attacking both extremes means destroying any possibility of alliance, since no one will engage in a pact with those engaged in killing and showing disrespect.

The plan for an uninterrupted revolution by stages is not functioning here, and in this the Sendero cannot claim to be Maoist. My thesis in this connection is simple: in politics, one should not pay too much attention to speeches, focusing instead on deeds.

[Question] You told us that your general view of the survival of the Andean culture as we know it is pessimistic. Without a doubt it will change into something else. Is the Sendero wrong in its insistence on a universe which is disintegrating?

[Answer] I would modify the previous statement. The dominated cultures in the country resist aggression, and on the other hand, through their own background, language and vitality, they tend to reproduce themselves. Cultural domination can result in a slower reproduction and even block the dominated culture, which opens up for the Andean world two clear possibilities. The first is the revitalization of a culture which will rise above these problems, and the second is disaggregation as a result of the tremendous pressure via radio, TV, etc. whereby the multinational focus of Western culture attempts to break its backbone. The reality includes these two things, and not just the process of clash with and liquidation of what is Andean. Nowadays, through music, through the occupation of Lima, there is a perceptible vitality in the Andean culture. Now then, we already know that its limits are those of the second generation, but for the time being the waves of migrants toward Lima are steady.

It seems to me, in connection with this point, that the Sendero lacks a program for the defense of Andean culture. A program which might be compared to those the IU pursues through its parties, to the impressive debate sponsored by a party such as the PCR [Revolutionary Communist Party] concerning the dominated nationalities in Peru, to give one example. Then what kind of defense does it pursue? The only visible thing is that its members speak Quechua and are thereby participating in the Andean culture. The left wing, which is resolving its serious identity crisis by transferring it to others, has made great progress in terms of this cultural discussion. I do not know of any Sendero documents contributing anything in this respect.

Violence and Repression

[Question] The Sendero is the detonator of violence which now exists. With the deterioration in the situation resulting from its armed activities and the repressive policy imposed by the Political-Military Command, a series of tensions are being aggravated. Is the thesis according to which there is great violence in the relations among Andean individuals a fact, or is this a baseless explanation?

[Answer] If we are speaking of violence and society, it is worth remembering that the so-called "Western and Christian" society is the most violent in all of the history of mankind. I make this comment because from Uchuruccay onward, the racist and colonial talk to the effect that "the Indians are violent and need to be civilized" has come up again and again. Anthropology has demonstrated that the potential for violence on the part of the civilized against those "to be civilized" is terrible.

Having clarified this, I would say that it is true that there is great violence in the Andean world, but we must examine what kind of violence is involved, and above all, what is at stake, since this is collective and

organized violence, that of groups against other groups. With the policy pursued in the Ayacucho case, violence is guaranteed. Should journalists perhaps be allowed at the combat front? What if they are wounded in clashes during which tens of deaths are reported? Under such conditions, it is obvious that the most extreme violations of basic rights are bound to occur, because everything is tolerated.

[Question] Would you accept the interpretation of the report on Uchuraccay which points to a rivalry between the people in the lower and the upper parts?

[Answer] This is something so general that it contributes nothing to understanding--a myth from the old and outdated anthropology in the Vargas Llosa report. To speak of conflict between the upper and lower groups is to add a decorative element. This is something which contributes nothing to an understanding of what is happening in Ayacucho. In the Chilean, Bolivian, Colombian and Ecuadorean Andes this same conflict exists. Arequipa and Camana are supposed to detest each other, but such a general conflict cannot be used to construct a whole vast speculation. There is an element of cultural and racial conflict between the upper and lower population groups in all the South American Andean region, but something special has to exist to make these massacres in the Ayacucho zone possible. The report does not mention these other factors, and it does not point to the most evident: the subversive strategy of the army, which makes use of these conflicts to combat the Sendero. This is a central element, but an analysis of it was not a part of the task assigned the commission, for which 2 hours of interpreted dialogue with the community sufficed.

[Question] What about the Lucanamarca case? Is it not true that ancestral conflicts are breaking out and reaching unprecedented extremes?

[Answer] I have no doubt that an antisubversive strategy is based on getting one faction to combat another. The proof is that this did not occur in the communities of Victor Fajardo before the emergence of the Sendero and the arrival of the Sinchis. What is obvious is that the violence is provoked by elements outside the reality as such--either individuals in the Sendero or sympathetic with it, or the repressive forces. And in saying this I do not exclude the fact that there are local individuals who collaborate with both. Now then, with the conflict in existence and violence being practiced on both sides, the question to be answered is why is it happening now and why did it not before? For me the new element is the army, with a specific strategy.

Socialism and Democracy

[Question] We wonder what political area would be occupied by someone seeking to reconcile democracy within socialism in a society in which the contradictions are resolved so violently and in which the democratic habits of daily life are minimal. What space would there be for such a person?

[Answer] It would be a very small space, I would say almost marginal. No one has taught democracy in this country. What we are familiar with are very

vivid examples of authoritarianism and verticalism. It is always the lords and masters against the subservient Indians, a specific aspect for which Peru still continues to be the main context. Democracy remains to be invented in Peru. To date, we have only experimented with European parliamentary democracy, which has been a resounding failure. Nor has there been any effort to reproduce or transplant the characteristics of the popular democracies, which are not popular and would be inapplicable. We remain faced with the terrible challenge of inventing a democracy, with the very great dangers resulting from the authoritarian traditions in the country. But I am again confirmed in the belief that it is impossible to reconcile socialism in our country with a vertical regime and an authoritarian and seignorial society.

The IU and the Sendero

[Question] To what extent does it seem to you that the IU debate has been eroded by the activities of the Sendero Luminoso?

[Answer] The Sendero cuts through the Peruvian social complex. I do not believe that there is a single individual who is indifferent to what it represents. And even abroad: I was out of the country for 1 month and everyone asked me about the Sendero. The main problem is how to approach or understand this movement. An individual like Cesar Hildebrandt, who is one of the most intelligent conservatives in the country, has become the champion of "moral sanctions" against the Sendero and, whenever he can, condemns it. I believe that the problem does not lie there, but in analyzing what is happening in Peru to cause a phenomenon like the Sendero to occur. This is the question to be answered. We do not make progress with simple moral criticism, and we more nearly side with the position of the minister of interior.

[Question] Let us return to the question about the Sendero and the IU debate.

[Answer] I was getting to that. The tremendous drama of the IU lies in the fact that a great many of its political statements coincide with those of the Sendero. But if there are elements in discourse which can be overcome, what counts is practice, and here they are different in almost every respect. The Sendero, with its assertion that it is doing what the IU does not, generates guilt. For myself, since I believe that the problem of socialism is not set forth in the Sendero program--no one knows what kind of socialism is involved--the conflict is less important. But although I do not share the theses of the IU, I do feel affected just the same. I have long-standing comrades who sympathize with the Sendero, and the left wing, if one understands it properly, is not just a matter of political discourse, but is a fraternity, a way of life, a method of work. Something had to occur so that some of the people who shared ideas and political space today support the Sendero, while others of us do not. Why is this happening? Without a doubt because Peru produces infinite violence of which the Sendero is only a minimal part. Thus if the Sendero is beheaded and liquidated--if that is possible--new military and political movements resembling it will appear. The fact is that the problem of violence remains, and this society provides no outlet or place for millions of individuals. Instead of diminishing, the social distances are becoming much greater.

[Question] And have you found any personal answer to the conflict?

[Answer] I believe that it is not a question of defending or condemning the Sendero. It is necessary to try to understand it, to attempt to discover why it has developed. Then one sees that there is a smokescreen around all of this, provided both by the government, which embodies the "Christian West," and the members of the Sendero, who bear their quota of responsibility for having destroyed all communications bridges.

[Question] If as you say the Sendero has no clear socialist program, one could say that it embodies a radical anticapitalist program, which is situated along the path to socialism.

[Answer] This is valid reasoning. What I might note in this connection is that in the Sendero struggle, primary forms of opposition to capital are revealed, but, because of its basic character, it lacks mastery of the reality and loses sight of a central point: there is no dominant class in the peasant communities in Huamanga, Huancavelica or Apurimac. The "rich man" in the community is the son of a poor family, which is not the case with the families of the upper Peruvian bourgeoisie. In attacking rich local citizens, the Sendero is destroying bridges, because those penalized fall within a context of relations with family members who, although they do not share their status nor their penalties, are akin to them. By these deeds, the Sendero is isolating itself.

Survival of the Andean Culture

[Question] What do you believe will happen to these hundreds of thousands of Andean migrants who go to the cities, and who initially try to maintain their cultural life and then begin to lose it with the subsequent generations? Is there a future for the urban Andean society in an industrial environment?

[Answer] I constantly ask myself this question. I am a part of this process, because I come from Puquio, I speak Quechua, and it is the language of my leisure hours. The vitality of the Quechua culture, its music, dances and songs, is guaranteed in the first generation of emigrants but not the second. What happens is that new migrants continue inexhaustibly to arrive, and also there are beginning to be cases of links between second-generation Andeans. If this process were to flourish, I would say that the future of the Andean culture is assured.

[Question] Prior to the interview, you spoke of your contact with Arguedas. What you say would seem to be related to the utopia of Arguedas--that of a bilingual country taking the best of both cultures and recreating it.

[Answer] Without a doubt, but related also to the existing contradictions and difficulties, because this irreconcilability reveals the lack of identity, the neglect, the lack of roots, the suffering and even death. In this respect, the Arguedas case reaches the limit.

REPORTAGE ON SHINING PATH ACTIVITIES

Civil Guard Post Attacked

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Nov 83 p 24

[Text] Cuzco--Using dynamite charges and submachine guns, terrorist groups attacked the Civil Guard post and the teacher's college at Tinta (Canchis) last night. Another rebel group trying to blow up the Cuzco-Arequipa railroad line was repelled by the police.

Seriously hurt during the attack on the police post were the post commander, G.C. Sgt Celso Inea Moran (55), and a professor by the name of Morales, who was talking with the G.C. Also wounded was one of the rebels, who was captured.

The terrorists were divided among three groups of 20 terrorists each. They attacked simultaneously at 8:30 p.m.

According to a police report, the police post as well as the teacher's college were partially destroyed. There was nobody at the school at the time of the attack.

Eight regular policemen in the police post repelled the attack. The rebels used dynamite sticks and submachine guns in the attack. Sgt Inca Moran and Prof Morales received multiple body wounds and were evacuated to Cuzco and admitted to the General Hospital.

The detained terrorist is a member of the Mateo Pumacahua guerrilla group of Sicuani. He is seriously injured and is hospitalized in the city.

The rebel group that tried to blow up the railroad line at a place 17 kilometers from Sicuani was repelled by the police and escaped, taking advantage of the darkness of the night.

A group of army regulars was sent to the area this morning to reinforce the police operations.

Terrorists Interrupt Telephone Communications

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Nov 83 p 24

[Excerpt] Huancavelica--Several towns in the north of the province of Huancavelica were left without telephone communications when telephone equipment was destroyed by the terrorists. The estimated damage is over 10 million soles.

Santiago Perona Miguel de Priego, head of ENTEL-Peru [National Telecommunications Enterprise of Peru] said that the communities with the affected telephone service were Anccapa, Mesa, Vilca, Nuevo Occoro, Vinas, Acobambilla and Huayllahuara.

It was also learned that peasants from Chopcca, Silva, Troya and Parco Alto, in the district of Yauli, have established community watch groups 24 hours a day as a security measure and in the event they might have to repel the attack of armed groups of Shining Path members who are dispersed in the district. The former are equipped with slingshots, stones and other blunt objects.

Last night several dozen dynamite charges exploded in the hills near the communities of San Cristobal, Santa Ana, Yanyaco, Ascension, Paturpampa, Pucachaca and Callqui, causing much worry among the inhabitants of those places.

Peasant Casualties Reported

Lima LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Nov 83 p 7

Ayacucho--In a new cowardly attack, a group of 50 rebels from the Peruvian Communist Party Shining Path murdered 15 defenseless peasants in the community of Llahuas, a district in Huanta Province.

The attack took place at 6:30 a.m. of last Friday the 11th and according to information given by a spokesman from the political-military command of the emergency zone, among the victims were men, women, old people and children.

The news, which caused new panic among the population, was made public through communique 098 of the political command, presided over by EP Gen Clemente Noel Moral.

The same document indicates that the political-military command has dictated the measures to be taken for the capture of the rebels who disappeared into the Andes. They did not offer further details about the criminal act.

Police Discover Terrorist Plans

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 15 Nov 83 p A-11

[Text] With the capture of two members of the Shining Path who directed a cell in Collique, the police have discovered the secret plans of the terrorist organization and details about the number of members, as well as information about the desertion of many of its groups.

Also, the arrest of Juan de Dios Mirano Bocangel and of Jose Luis Guerrero Hurtado has thwarted attacks made in the north region and will make it possible to find the perpetrators of the terrorist acts committed in that sector and to capture other terrorists.

According to information from the Civil Guard of the second region, the manuscript "The Bureaucratic Landholding State and the Third Restructurization," used for the indoctrination of the members of the Shining Path, was found in the hands of Mirano Bocangel.

This document mentions the number of members in the terrorist organization, tells of desertions in the command and the companies, and gives detailed plans of the beginning of the armed struggle and of the development of the guerrilla war, among other reports.

Mirano Bocangel, whose home was a meeting place for members of the Shining Path was taken into custody after the capture of Jose Luis Guerrero Hurtado, "Comrade Luis," a fifth-year student at the Andres Avelino Caceres de Collique College, who was carrying explosives.

Peasants, AP Candidate Killed

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 16 Nov 83 p A-1

[Text] Ayacucho--In a new terrorist attack 30 settlers of Soccos, a Huamanga Province, were killed by members of the Shining Path between Sunday night and this morning.

This community lies at a distance of 30 kilometers from Ayacucho. Twenty-eight bodies were found in a place called Balconcillo, in that city, at a distance of 6 kilometers from the main square of Soccos. It is believed that the people were led to this place by the terrorists, where they were killed with firearms.

Three More Murders

Also, early this morning three more persons were murdered in Soccos, whose population, frightened by the constant attacks of the terrorists has started to migrate to Ayacucho.

It has also been reported that the Civil Guard post in that locality was attacked but that the regular police repelled the warlike attack.

The names of the three victims of the Shining Path are the following: Victoria Cueto Janampa, 23, director of the town of Para's educational center 373; she arrived at Soccos last Sunday to cast her vote. She was murdered in the presence of her family by three hooded persons who broke into her house today at 3:00 a.m. The Shining Path did not want her to exercise her right to vote and killed her for this reason.

Another of the murdered persons is Vicente Quispe Flores, 18, whose body was found on the road to the Orqota housing project. Also murdered was Javier Gutierrez Gamboa, guide for the Civil Guard, which left this morning for the Balconcillo sector to collect the 28 bodies.

AP Candidate Is Murdered

Filimon Delgadillo Garcia was murdered by the terrorists last Saturday night. He was the AP candidate to the mayor's office at Huamanguilla, Huanta Province, where municipal elections were suspended. He was shot to death in the presence of his relatives and neighbors.

Also, the body of a woman appeared in the vicinity of the Maria Parado de Bellido suburb. Her identity is not known. Her extremities had been burned and her face was painted green.

Terrorists Punish Huncavelica Voters

Santiago TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 17 Nov 83 p 17

[Text] Lima--As a reprisal for their having voted in the municipal elections last Sunday, the terrorist organization Shining Path cut off the fingers of several persons in three localities in the Peruvian Andes.

A television channel in Lima tonight recounted the events, which took place in the communities of Canaica, Acobamba and Maica, forming part of the district of Huncavelica, 440 kilometers southeast of Lima. According to the televised information, the Shining Path members had cut off several persons' right hand middle fingers, which were stained with the ink used in the Peruvian elections to keep voters from voting more than once.

The Shining Path is a Maoist organization operating in the Peruvian mountains.

9907

CSO: 3348/120

WEEKLY ON SHINING PATH OPPOSITION TO ELECTIONS

Lima CARETAS in Spanish 21 Nov 83 pp 16, 17

[Article by Gustavo Gorriti Ellenbogen]

[Text] The red paint cried out, with violent strokes of the brush, the message or--rather--the order: "Down with the elections! " "Let us prevent, let us crush, the reactionary electoral farce." The slogan was painted on many walls on Sunday the 13th, overlooking the movement of almost every waiting line of voters in Ayacucho. And there was no one present--literate or illiterate--who was not anxiously aware of the Shining Path Movement [SL] slogan when he went in to vote. Not only in Ayacucho but also in other places SL used all the means at its disposal in an attempt to prevent the voting. When it failed--as it did in almost every case--the terrorist organization inflicted, as is its custom, cruel punishment.

The opposition of the SL to any participation in elections has been continuous although never before as bloody as it is at present. It may be recalled that the only elections that SL has participated in are the student elections at Huamanga University, and the last time it did so it lost.

But even then, SL's rejection of the delegation of power through the vote has been constant and inflexible. According to the political line of Andean Maoism, elections are what its wall writings proclaim: a bourgeois farce designed to divert the people from the way of violence. Members of the Left who participate in elections are just a group of "electoral idiots."

Guzman's Thesis

Definite opposition to participation in elections seems to have been a constant factor in Abimael Guzman's political thinking since the moment he became a militant communist and long before he took over the role of "Gonzalo."

What's more, there is an early theoretical study by Guzman on, among other things, the nature of the electoral process. This was the subject of his thesis on "The Bourgeois Democratic State" which he wrote for his Law Degree in November 1961 from San Agustin University in Arequipa.

The thesis is more in the field of political science than of law, has less intellectual merit than the thesis he presented in January 1961 for his degree in philosophy ("On Kant's Theory of Space"). The latter is, in a general way, the predictable statement of a disciplined Marxist militant. In it one can already see several of the central ideas which years later would re-echo with the unacademic noise of a bombshell.

"Representation"

The thesis has been in existence exactly 23 years, which is not long for a theoretical effort which sought to make an overall interpretation of the evolution of the state up to the bourgeois democratic stage. However, a good portion of his statements have rapidly become outdated. This has to a great extent been due to their initial lack of consistency.

The analyses of electoral suffrage are essentially in two chapters of the thesis: "Representation" and "Political Activity" (pages 141-148 and 170-177); the former under "Structure of the Bourgeois Democratic State" and the latter under "Evaluation of the Bourgeois Democratic State."

Guzman wrote, "The history of the right to vote is the long struggle of the working classes for recognition of their right as citizens to have a voice in the formation of governmental bodies" (page 171).

"In 1872, Gladstone's government introduced the secret ballot; in 1884, universal suffrage was granted and finally, in 1918, women were granted the right to vote. But the background for each of these advances was popular pressure which compelled the English system, little by little, to make these concessions. This did not imply equality of electoral potential for the classes since in political activities other factors come into play, in the manipulation of which those who are not economically powerful are shunted aside" (page 172).

This argument is repeated: "Finally, we will say that the applications of the electoral laws are not the only determining factors in giving the citizens a voice in the governmental sphere, but also the economic forces which control the press, the radio and all news media are better equipped for the electoral contest than are the masses lacking it, especially if one takes into account the large sums of money required for conducting election campaigns in which public opinion plays such an important role. Let us keep in mind how public opinion is formed and guided in accordance with the interests of the dominating classes" (page 176). What better proof could there be than the election of Barrantes in Lima or of Leonor Zamora in Ayacucho?

There is also the following: "Thus the basic political liberty preached by the members of the bourgeoisie as vital for members of society is restricted if not denied to the large masses who are economically subjugated and therefore limited in their power as citizens. In this way popular sovereignty and representation are made to disappear" (page 176).

Guzman wrote on elections within the Peruvian context, "We are not talking about the Peruvian election process because we have no statistical data. Suffice it to say that in Peru the illiterates, who according to official calculations are

more than 50 percent of the population while other sources say they make up more than two-thirds of the population, are not allowed to vote." This was written in 1961. When, in 1983, illiterates voted for the third time in elections which were directly related to their future, many of them--especially in Ayacucho--realized, without needing to read, that their lives could be forfeited if they fell into the hands of "Gonzalo's followers" with their thumbs marked with ink indicating that they had voted.

Behind the bloody and unsuccessful opposition to the elections on Sunday the 13th lies not only the political and military tactics of terrorism but also the SL ideological concept concerning electoral suffrage. Its roots are in part found in this thesis.

Perhaps the best description of this concept--and of all the woeful SL plans for armed struggle--is to be found, although written for other purposes, in Guzman's thesis itself: "Because forms, however high-sounding and lustrous they may be, disappear if they do not have a solid foundation in fact which will protect and support them" (page 178).

9204

CSO: 3348/114

ALFONSO BARRANTES ON POLITICAL BACKGROUND, FUTURE PLANS

Lima CARETAS in Spanish 21 Nov 83 pp 26-31

[Interview with Lima Mayor-Elect Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, by Alberto Bonilla, in Peru ; date not specified]

[Text] The mayor-elect of Lima makes statements that may cause rashes in the leftist camp: He adheres to pluralism and alternation in power, leaving the single party by the wayside, a dogma which (he claims) is not in keeping with Mariategui-style socialism. On a southern beach, on the way to CADE [Annual Conference of Business Executives] 83, which he attended for the first time some years ago, in Tacna, at the behest of Jorge Basadre, the top-ranking leader of IU [United Left] also explains that the commitment which he assumed upon being elected metropolitan mayor is for 3 years; which would imply that he will not resign to run for the presidency in 1985.

[Question] They say that one must "give lodging to the pilgrim, except one from Cajamarca." However, Lima has given it to you; but the remarkable thing is that this supposedly conservative, traditionalist city has elected a Communist as its mayor. How do you explain it?

[Answer] That business about the person from Cajamarca doesn't hold true any longer. It has been changed. Now they say, "Give lodging to the pilgrim, preferably to one from Cajamarca, and if he is from San Miguel, then take him in with honey." Furthermore, there is nothing strange about my having been elected mayor of the metropolitan council. At the present time, Lima consists of a high percentage of people from the provinces, and perhaps what they are trying to achieve by backing my candidacy, a line and a political pedigree, is the decentralization of this country based on the nomination of a provincial mayor. My predecessor was one also. As for my affiliation, I think that the people of Lima have shown that they are no longer frightened by the dirty McCarthyist campaigns, but rather understand the clear, simple message that I have expressed based on an affiliation and a faith that have obviously been backed by the philosophy of Jose Carlos Mariategui.

[Question] In the final message of your campaign, you also proclaimed yourself a Marxist-Leninist.

[Answer] That is so, and the people applauded, but I said it on the following basis: Mariategui was a convinced and avowed Marxist, but, like him, we interpret Marxism not as a set of dogmas applicable to all latitudes and at all times; but rather as a method of interpreting reality, as a tool that makes it possible to analyze a concrete reality so as to indicate, on the basis of that analysis, the political conduct that will help to change that reality.

[Question] Since your election, there has been writing about your position toward religion; for example, that you would not ban the Lord of Miracles procession.

[Answer] That is a malicious distortion. Someone asked me whether I would ban it, and since I said that I would not, it was published that Barrantes would not ban the procession. Hence it was concluded, maliciously, that I had considered the possibility of banning it.

[Question] What is your definitive position toward religion?

[Answer] One of respect. I come from a Catholic home. I would never insult my mother's memory by doing violence to the people's religious belief. The Constitution speaks of freedom of worship, and I am respectful of that freedom, in which I reaffirm my Mariategui affiliation. To us, politics is also a way of being religious. That is why we experience it intensely.

[Question] Could you elaborate on that idea?

[Answer] Based on its etymological definition, religion is a way of binding ("religare" [to bind back]) people for the purpose of disseminating and defending a belief. So long as that is done with a sense of reverence for what one is seeking, and for what one is fighting, there is an agreement between religious sentiment and political sentiment; but our political sentiment, the revolutionary one, not that of the right, which is a Phoenician sentiment, seeking the amassment of wealth. Nevertheless, they have been telling us that we do not respect religion and that we do not believe in democracy; but there are the election results in evidence.

[Question] But all that has been said because of your Marxist-Leninist affiliation. Where the single party has been established, based on the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is there respect for religion, or are elections such as the ones we know held?

[Answer] I told you a moment ago: to us, Marxism-Leninism is not a catechism that we have to pray with, nor a set of dogmas that must be applied, swallowed lock, stock and barrel.

[Question] But the single party is a dogma in all the countries whose governments adhere to Marxism-Leninism.

[Answer] It is a dogma that does not address our reality. We have taken from Mariategui the capacity for tolerance, which is a guarantee of pluralism and comparison of ideas.

[Question] Is the dictatorship of the proletariat a dogma as well?

[Answer] I wish to explain one thing: All the parties comprising IU are not Marxist-Leninist.

[Question] PSR [Revolutionary Socialist Party] is not Leninist, but the others are.

[Answer] MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] has just given up Leninism, and claims to be only Marxist. There is no dogmatic egalitarianism within IU; it is a front in which there is a combination of different movements, but in which there are agreements that have made this unifying effort possible, one which has just received the people's support. They have tried to attribute to us the application that has been made of Marxist ideas in other latitudes, based on different realities. We (with Mariategui) claim that socialism in Peru will not be a copy or an imitation. We are, precisely, starting the heroic creation of our people. Why do they want to hold us responsible for what is happening elsewhere?

[Question] The fact is that everywhere that the Leninists were victorious, alternation in power ended. It may not be your fault, but you cannot deny the right to mistrust.

[Answer] It is not a constant factor that will necessarily occur in this country.

[Question] Do you adhere to that constant factor?

[Answer] No, the best way of affirming my pluralist calling is my Mariategui affiliation itself. The fact that the necessity of a single party has been inferred somewhere from Leninism is a problem of that reality; but we have no intention of being imitators.

[Question] What would Jorge del Prado say?

[Answer] Well, you will have to ask him about that?

[Question] To what do you attribute the sharp decline of Hugo Blanco between 1978 and the present?

[Answer] To the fact that experience has proven that he does not express the people's desires and aspirations. His dogmatic, sectarian, political discourse has been exhausted, and he did not deserve the people's support.

[Question] How are the convergences between IU and APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] progressing? The PAP [Aprista Party of Peru] leadership has just refused to authorize rapprochement with Armando Villanueva.

[Answer] I was very grateful to receive congratulations from Villanueva, Carlos Enrique Melgar and Guillermo Larco Cox, old friends with whom I shared the

same militancy many years ago. They have an undeniable political pedigree which has always had my respect. Therefore, their congratulations have been well received by IU. The fact that they gave them before the defeated candidate did so is not my fault; and the fact that we discussed the real possibility of continuing the agreements that already exist on the congressional and municipal level does not mean on any account that we are considering the possibility of a Popular Front.

[Question] You place a great deal of emphasis on saying that they are individuals with a political pedigree. Do you perhaps think that the current leadership lacks it?

[Answer] No, Dr Luis Alberto Sanchez has an unquestionable political pedigree, but there is a difference: These three political leaders and Deputy Valle Riestra are aware, as the others are, of the ideological and political differences that exist between IU and APRA; but they do not use, as some of the present leaders do, McCarthy-type positions and statements which we thought by now were a thing of the past.

[Question] I was not referring to the pedigree of LAS [Luis Alberto Sanchez], but rather to that of Alan Garcia and Alfredo Barnechea.

[Answer] It is only natural that Alan Garcia's pedigree should not be so lengthy owing to his youth. Nevertheless, he belongs to a family with a respectable political pedigree. He was born into an Aprista home, and he still upholds that cause. Hence I do not dispute his pedigree. The defeated candidate is something else. He is a new arrival in PAP and some of those who supported his candidacy have told me publicly that they were mistaken.

[Question] Are you still waiting from the invitation from Alan Garcia to go to Alfonso Ugarte?

[Answer] Every wait has its end. Beyond the firmness in the defense of our own causes, the PAP secretary general has not had the courtesy of admitting IU's victory.

[Question] Hasn't there been any kind of communication, even by telephone?

[Answer] No, Mr Barnechea went so far as to greet me, accompanied by distinguished members of his ticket, with some of whom there has been a long-standing friendship dating back to my time as an Aprista militant. He also came with two friends, Deputies Carlos Roca and Walter Cuestas, with whom we are still holding dialog after Mr Barnechea and his ticket withdrew.

[Question] So your mood of waiting for the invitation from Garcia has cooled?

[Answer] There is no longer any need to wait. The time has totally expired. Furthermore, in starting to wield dirty anti-Communist banners, Mr Garcia has caused unnecessary differences. Nevertheless, transcending them and despite those positions, agreements will continue to occur on the congressional and municipal levels. He has hastened to deny the possibility of a pact

between APRA and IU, which has not been proposed either by Armando Villanueva or me. He is making the denial on the basis of speculation that has never been expressed.

[Question] Will you continue advocating the conversion of the IU front into a political party?

[Answer] What I am seeking is the organic consolidation of IU, entailing the cooperation of members of the parties comprising it with those who are not members. We must seek the militancy that will unite all of us, IU militancy.

[Question] How is the registration process going? Who are in the majority at present, the members of the participating parties or the independents?

[Answer] Unquestionably those who are not members of the parties. The electoral process distorted this organizational effort and delayed it in some provinces and districts of Lima. In early 1984, there will be an organic readjustment of all the committees, so as to help lend it the necessary strength that will enable us to progress with fewer mistakes than those committed to date.

[Question] One of the problems that you will face in your mayoral administration will be that of unifying views among your majority. What will you do to prevent the cannibalism that often occurs in the left?

[Answer] There is not a great problem. We have a program to implement, and that program must be upheld by the members of the ticket that has been elected. If anyone wants to depart from that program and attempts to assume personal positions, he will have to leave the council. The mayors and the council members have signed a blank resignation; so, if they do not keep the commitment that has been assumed (reflected in fulfillment of the program), they will be dismissed.

[Question] According to the municipal law in effect, the positions of mayor and council member cannot be resigned, except in the event of physical disability.

[Answer] There could be a change of domicile in the province.

[Question] In other words, the council members who do not keep their commitment will have to move?

[Answer] Yes, because transcending that legal provision, which is to be respected, there is the commitment to the people; and that decision will be discussed with the organized population. First, there will be a disciplinary commission, a kind of honorary court, to endorse our conduct in the municipal office, which will operate on a permanent basis. Then, when a case occurs, the organized population will be consulted.

[Question] A kind of town council....

[Answer] Not in that anarchical form that evokes fear. We shall consult the existing organizations: professional associations, cultural organizations, religious institutions, etc.; all the associations which express the people's views in an organized, democratic manner.

[Question] Well, you have carte blanche insofar as the IU council members are concerned. What happens if it is the council members from the other groups that do not comply?

[Answer] It will be the responsibility of their respective parties. We have no authority over them.

[Question] According to a press report, that carte blanche will also prevail with respect to the IU district mayors.

[Answer] Exactly, and we have also noted that no relative of mine or of the IU council members of my council, nor the IU district mayors, will be added to the council payrolls, nor the military either. When we need the indispensable cooperation of someone, they will be called to compete; and if the law does not provide for competition, our municipal government commission will evaluate and rate, and only with the consent of that commission and the agreement of the executive committee, the mayor of Lima and the IU district mayors may anyone's services be hired. We shall not bureaucratize the councils.

[Question] During your visit to the heads of the chambers, you urged their prompt passage of the new law on municipalities. Would you like it to allow the resignation of mayors?

[Answer] No, I submit to the law.

[Question] Who will be the IU candidate in 1985?

[Answer] It is too early to talk about candidacies for 1985. Only the right wing parties have that precociousness.

[Question] It is only 16 months until the first balloting takes place; in other words, the campaign will begin within 10 months at the latest. So it isn't too early....

[Answer] Well, at the present time I am only thinking, seriously and responsibly, about my performance in the office of mayor, and about the implementation of the program devised by the IU Executive Committee.

[Question] During the municipal campaign, it was claimed that Bedoya refused to participate because they would not guarantee his being able to resign in time; and also that Grados took so long to decide for the same reason. Insofar as you are concerned, don't you intend to resign from the mayor's office?

[Answer] What I am thinking of is keeping the commitment assumed in the election of Sunday, 13 November.

[Question] In other words, you will fulfill your position as mayor during the next 3 years?

[Answer] Yes. Now the possibility of a future candidacy will depend on the concrete circumstances. I cannot predict what may happen.

[Question] How are your relations with Ricardo Letts proceeding?

[Answer] In connection with what?

[Question] You expressly omitted him when it was time to thank the press which supported your candidacy and, insofar as is known, he has not been among those who congratulated you on your victory.

[Answer] Well, the fact is that I have no political or personal relations with engineer Letts. Although the identification of EL DIARIO's workers with IU is unquestionable, one cannot conclude on that account that it is IU's official or unofficial organ. In any event, I am grateful for the way in which EL DIARIO's workers have contributed to the campaign, and for this reason I shall meet with them to express it to them personally.

[Question] Will you call upon Grados, as you said during the campaign, to advise you in the area of international credit?

[Answer] Of course. I have talked with him, and he reiterated to me his willingness to advise me in those matters. I have the same relationship with Alfonso Grados that existed before the campaign. I should also give a reminder of engineer Amiel's offer, giving me his program to use insofar as I deemed it feasible. Of course I shall need many computers to understand it (laughter). Joking aside, it certainly has some very constructive features, which we shall take into account. Mr Barnechea, during a visit that he paid to me, also promised to cooperate with the municipality, although he added that he would do so from a highly critical and monitoring standpoint.

[Question] Do you have plans for the World Bank loan of \$100 million, or does it already have a specific allocation?

[Answer] That is something we must decide with Mayor Orrego. Part of that sum is due for delivery in December. In this respect, I wish to stress the willingness with which Mayor Orrego has worked to help the transfer be the most suitable possible, so that the actions that he began may be supplemented and may be of use to the administration that will begin in January. We are certainly going to take some of that action together.

[Question] Apropos of Orrego, he has just said that, in addition to being exhausting, the mayor's office is burdensome: It has cost him 40 million soles of his private funds for representation expenses and others not budgeted by the council. How will you act to deal with that commitment?

[Answer] The fact is that Eduardo Orrego's income is quite different from the Franciscan type that I have. Therefore, the sacrifice that I make will not

be so great. Furthermore, in the bill that is being passed, the metropolitan mayor is given a salary similar to that of a congressman. And as for the representation expenses, I will adhere to those which are standard, and not a centavo more.

[Question] Still concerning Orrego, he had many difficulties stemming from the crisis. It is even known that he was knocking in vain on the Palace doors to make the MEFC [Ministry of Economy, Finance and Commerce] sensitive to his tribulations. Do you think that, as an opposition mayor, you will have more success?

[Answer] Precisely because he was from the government party, Orrego did not knock hard on the door. When one is not in the party, he has sufficient strength, derived from popular support, to strike a little harder. But I am sure that I shall not have to strike the door hard, because the president will heed my request. Despite the crisis, there will always be an opportunity to meet the legitimate demands of the municipality.

[Question] Don't you think that the gap between the electoral promises and the little that can be done will be detrimental to IU with a view toward 1985?

[Answer] We have only promised what we can fulfill. We are aware of the economic problem that the country is suffering as a result of the international crisis and a bad policy which, instead of protecting Peru's economy, has put it at the mercy of a flood of imports.

[Question] Allow me to insist: don't you think that your election is a gift from the Greeks?

[Answer] No, it is an ardent, hopeful, popular gift. It is not a personal triumph; it is a triumph of the Peruvian people. Therefore, it is a responsibility; because the people are determined to cooperate with the comrade mayor, which I shall be starting on 1 January.

[Question] That mention of comrade mayor brings to mind comrade President Allende. Do you too find similarities between your political career and that of the Chilean president?

[Answer] It is a very slight similarity, because Salvador Allende's historic significance, political ability and destiny are too lofty for my modest career.

[Question] But you are 56 years old; you still have time....

[Answer] Of course, but the coincidence is that we both have a socialist affiliation in the service of our people and that, despite the campaign carried out both there and here to prevent the people from expressing themselves, we won. Now I hope that there is no bloody Pinochet behind Barrantes, and that in this country there will not occur the tragic, dramatic and brutal assassination led by Pinochet, whose days I hope will soon end, for the happiness of the Chilean and Latin American people.

2909

CSO: 3348/137

STRONG LEFTIST PRESENCE SEEN ALTERING POLITICAL SCENARIO

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 2 Dec 83 p 58

[Article by Danilo Arbilla]

[Text] At precisely 1745 hours on Sunday, 27 November, the deep voice of septuagenarian dramatic actor Alberto Candeano echoed over the loudspeakers: "Citizens, today the Uruguayan political parties, all political parties without exception, have called on the people...."

No fewer than 200,000 Montevideans, who minutes before had intoned the phrase "Tyrants, tremble!" of the national anthem, responded to the summons made by political leaders of five political forces: Colorados [liberals], Blancos [conservatives], the Civic Union (qualified parties), the Broad Front and the Christian Democratic Party (unauthorized), with the watchwords "Democracy, Freedom and Work."

The crowd, which police estimated at some 150,000 persons, while organizers put the number at between 220,000 and 250,000 and the press at 400,000, backed political leaders, filling an area at the centrally located Parque Battle y Ordóñez, site of the Obelisco a los Constituyentes.

The act, more than a demonstration of support for the political parties, was one more manifestation of rejection of the current military regime by Uruguayans, a regime which encountered its first obstacle in November 1980 with the constitutional plebiscite. "Prometheus was great because he was able to say 'No' to the gods. The Uruguayan people are great because they said 'No' to the gods with feet of clay," Candeano declared in part of his address.

In the message, the parties demanded -- and pledged to obtain -- the lifting of all bans on politicians and political parties, freedom of the press, university autonomy, the immutability of public officials and elimination of their classification into groups A, B and C, trade union freedom, the release of those who "are deprived of their freedom because of their ideas," the return of exiles and of the armed forces to their specific functions, "sent back to their barracks and giving up tutelar missions which no one asked them to perform and which the great Uruguayan people have never needed."

These demands take up those formulated by traditional political parties in a joint statement on 8 October, as conditions for renewal of the dialogue with the military. In fact, Sunday's gathering went beyond existing bans with respect to banishments, political activities and the diffusion of such activities.

Among the 150 persons on the stand were Julio Maria Sanguinetti (general secretary of the Colorado Party), Juan Pivel Devoto (president of the Blanco board), and Humberto Ciganda (president of the Civic Union). Also present were the president of the banned Christian Democratic Party, Juan Pablo Terra; the Broad Front's vice presidential candidate in 1971, Juan Jose Crocoggini; and other leaders of those groups. In the center and front row were Silvia Ferreira de Morelli, daughter of the exiled leader of the (Blanco) National Party, Wilsor Ferreira Aldunate; and Lily Serena de Seregni, wife of the Broad Front presidential candidate, former General Liber Seregni, imprisoned since 1976.

Also seated on the platform were trade union leaders (PIT [expansion unknown]), student leaders (ASCEEP [expansion unknown]) and officials from the Rural Federation of Uruguay, who attended the assembly.

Malaise of Military

On Monday, before the effect of the assembly had died down, the junta of general officers of the armed forces met to make an evaluation of the political situation. It was not yet known how the government and the military institutions had reacted, nor were the conclusions reached at the military meeting announced. However, political circles report that there was a certain malaise in government circles over the presence of a number of banished leaders and the wives and relatives of others.

Whatever the case, any evaluation of the most recent political events in Uruguay will lead to the conclusion that things have changed a great deal since 5 July, when the constitutional dialogue between politicians and the military was interrupted.

However, this objective situation does not seem to reflect the position of the armed forces, inasmuch as contacts maintained days previously by top officials of the three branches of the armed services with Blanco leaders (Pivel Devoto and the recently released from banishment Carlos Julio Pereyra and Dardo Ortiz) and later Colorado leaders (Sanguinetti and Tarigo) revealed that the military attitude had changed little with respect to basic issues such as the jurisdiction of military justice, the scope of the area of security and its function, participation of the armed forces in the future government, the competency of the National Security Council and the designation of commands.

Outlaw

Another point of conflict which will undoubtedly constitute one of the keys to the process of transition is the situation of Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who is an outlaw sought by military justice. It has been learned that the military has systematically refused to review or consider his case.

This military attitude is naturally not accepted by majority forces within the National Party, whose delegation to the ceremony marking the transfer of power in Buenos Aires will be headed by Ferreira Aldunate himself.

The change can be seen in the political field with the position of leaders, which has grown stronger with the different manifestations of popular support. Nor will those same leaders be able to ignore -- at the risk of missing the boat -- the demands of an increasingly radical population. Sunday's event, in fact, constituted a mandate for the political parties with respect to specific points on which it is now much more difficult to compromise than it was a few months ago. As things now stand, there is agreement only on the holding of elections in 1984. That is the official plan, as publicly announced. The rest of the spectrum contains a wide range of issues to be dealt with, and the conflicting (if not diametrically opposed) positions of both sides are becoming harder.

This delicate picture includes other minor elements which, despite their apparent triviality, could loom larger. One of them is the clear existence of extremist groups which plan to oppose the opening with all their strength.

In this sense, a number of examples to bear in mind include the appearance of leaflets with threats aimed at men heading opposition organizations, signed by a self-proclaimed Nationalist Action Command announcing the formation of underground squads to fight democratic forces "at gunpoint," a telephone threat made against actor Alberto Candreau only a half hour after the proclamation was read, and the action of a number of small groups claiming to disturb the peaceful, orderly political act on Sunday. To date, they have not been successful, but many fear that as the time of transition draws near, the action will grow until it finally becomes a factor of relative seriousness.

The radicalization of sectors of the population and the possible appearance of violent actions, joined with the already proverbial intransigence of military leaders and politicians, turn the Uruguayan scene into a surprise package whose contents no one dares to predict with great accuracy 16 months before the planned date of the transfer of power.

11,464

CSO: 3348/116

RECADI BEGINS FOREIGN EXCHANGE ALLOCATION PROCESS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 2 Dec 83 p D-6

[Article by Agustin Beroes]

[Text] With the selection of 28 files introduced by the same number of parties, to be used as the basis for the selection of 3,121 requests -- that is, 30 percent of the 10,339 enterprises registered with RECADI [Differential Exchange System Office] -- the first drawing was held in the RECADI meeting room yesterday for future analysis and subsequent approval or rejection of the private foreign debt.

At precisely 11:00 in the morning, Miguel Rodriguez Molina, general director of RECADI, seconded by the deputy minister of finance, Angel Alberto Buenano, formally began the meeting, pointing out the need to take minutes.

"The purpose of the meeting," Rodriguez Molina said, "is to comply with instructions from the office of the minister of finance, Arturo Sosa, for the selection of 30 percent of the debt requests presented to RECADI and which will be selected by the lottery method for analysis and acknowledgment.

The head of RECADI reminded officials from the Directorate of Auditing and Inspection of the Ministry of Finance and newsmen of the bases for the procedure.

He said that there were 10,389 debtors registered with RECADI, of which 10,294 were non-financial (including commercial debts) and 95 financial.

Of the 10,294 non-financial debts in the first drawing which began yesterday, 3,089 must be chosen. Of the 95 financial debtors, another 32 must be chosen. That is the reason why the first sampling for analysis and acknowledgment of the private foreign debt will take 3 days. Thirty percent of the total population of debts is very high and the procedure, which was initially to use computers, will be done by hand since Minister Sosa required that minutes be taken.

According to Rodriguez Molina, between Monday and Tuesday of this week, the first of the three planned drawings will be finished.

Following the selection of 28 numbers, corresponding to the enterprises named in the adjoining table [not reproduced], the procedure was set up, based on the table specially prepared for the drawings, in order to determine the order of selection in each case.

Following the initial drawings and progress in each of the 289 financial and non-financial categories, in which the debts range from \$0 to \$50 million or more, Rodriguez Molina closed the meeting, which will resume at 2:00 in the afternoon and continue until the quotas are all filled (also 30 percent in each category).

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CHANGES IN PDVSA MANAGEMENT EXPECTED EARLY NEXT YEAR

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Dec 83 p 1-2

[Excerpts] Engineer Humberto Calderon Berti will remain in his position as president of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company [PDVSA] only until February, at the decision of the next chief executive, Jaime Lusinchi.

At "La Ermita," where studies are being made of the progress of the entire state apparatus, it was learned that the PDVSA board of directors will be reorganized during the first month of the new administration.

This reorganization entails the understandable departure of Calderon Berti, whose appointment was viewed by Democratic Action as a sign of politicization in the leading Venezuelan industry on the part of Luis Herrera Campins' government.

It is Lusinchi's intention that there be sizable representation in the main office's new board of directors by managerial heads of the industry, people with experience in oil operations, based on professional merit and ability.

Some individuals who are not currently associated with PDVSA and its branches will also most likely be appointed directors, for the purpose of having a slightly broader view.

It was explained that the calling of the stockholders' meeting is not required for Calderon Berti's dismissal.

The company's bylaws stipulate that the board of directors is appointed by a decree of the president of the republic. In this instance, the head of state will exercise the functions of the stockholders' meeting to appoint the board.

Another aspect that will be considered in this respect is that both Venezuelan and international doctrine, as well as the text of the Commercial Code, stipulate that any administrator of a corporation may be recalled, even if set terms are mentioned in the bylaws.

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FEDECAMARAS PRESIDENT UNDERLINES REASONS FOR ECONOMIC CRISIS

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Dec 83 p 1-10

[Speech by Dr Adan Celis, president of FEDECAMARAS [Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry], at the Businessmen's Unity Assembly held at the Military Club on 14 November 1983]

[Text] It is enough to give a few figures to show the extent of the crisis. For years, the production of goods and services has been under the growth in the community.

Agriculture, depressed for decades, is now demonstrating its real inability to supply enough products to those demanding them. Over 60 percent of our food and raw materials vital to industry are purchased abroad. The weakening of our exportation of nontraditional goods is shown in the paltry income they bring in compared with the total volume of our income in foreign currency. Industry has declined so significantly that there is growing unemployment, which oscillates between 12 and 13 percent of the working population. Public investments are diminishing. Private investments have dwindled considerably in recent years.

At the same time, over 400 national enterprises and institutes are producing losses in the millions and have subsisted by relying on short-term foreign loans. Only 4 of these owe over 76 billion bolivars, to be paid immediately. While our foreign exchange income since 1973 has shot up five or six times over, the public debt has risen 12 times during the same period of time. The balance of payments is beginning to show a deficit. In conclusion, despite its high income, Venezuela is spending more than oil can bring in. That is the economic origin of the crisis and since it is not possible to follow that path, the events of 18 February 1983 surprised us.

That is the immediate cause, but not the structural cause.

Intermediate Cause

The intermediate cause is found in the way in which Venezuelan development came about. In order to consolidate the political democracy born on 23 January 1958, the political parties began a march toward control of all institutions, not only those where their dominion was legitimate and natural, but

also of all organized manifestations of society. Government control of the economy increased and constitutional guarantees of economic freedom were suspended. A hypertrophied state was forged in which most of the country's resources were concentrated, a state which intervenes in economic activities at the whim of its officials and acting in areas where it does not belong.

It is the industrial state, retailer and wholesaler, farmer, banker, insurance agent, hotel owner, operator of warehouses, the owner of airline companies and sugar mills, graphic artist, importer and exporter that we have so frequently condemned. In short, we are in the presence of a burgeoning state that attempts to encompass far more than it can or should and finally ends up by doing everything badly.

If in Venezuela there exists a party guilty of deficiencies in distributive justice, it is the government itself, which concentrates in its own hands most of the nation's resources and squanders them without providing the poor with any relief.

It is also the "providential state" which, instead of encouraging the virtues of private business, presents itself as the dispenser of all services in the fields of health, nutrition, housing, recreation, education and employment, all this without demanding anything from citizens in return.

Instead of promoting a climate of investment and productivity, the governments have opted for increasing public spending out of all proportion, stimulating direct consumerism that goes beyond our production abilities. The result is the dramatic increase in the level of imports and its repercussion on our balance of payments and the country's reserves. A mining country has confronted agricultural production, de-emphasizing its development, instigating people to leave rural areas and reducing the country to a state of dependency that places an intolerable drain on our reserves and even brings its real sovereignty into question.

Behind this structure is the political party. It is that social force with sharp democratic outlines that, unconsciously or as the result of socializing ideas, promotes the creation of a giant state that is slow and ineffective in solving problems, but quick and effective in meting out punishment.

The sterilization of essential principles leads, as the result of the search for easy solutions stemming from oil wealth, to a deplorable overturning of values. The worker no longer expects a higher income because of his responsibility or abilities, but because of laws that supposedly protect him from everything and that simultaneously limit his productive contribution. The path of political militancy is not a vocation and the result of a desire to serve the community, but rather, the short, easy road leading to comfort and economic and social advancement.

LUSINCHI APPOINTS COMMISSION TO WORK WITH FEDECAMARAS

Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 8 Dec 83 p D-6

[Text] The president-elect of Venezuela for the constitutional 5-year term starting in 1984-85, Jaime Lusinchi, appointed a high-level commission which is scheduled to meet soon with the top-ranking heads of FEDECAMARAS [Venezuelan Federation of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry], and to obtain from them their analyses and views regarding acknowledgment and refinancing of the private foreign debt.

For this purpose, it was learned yesterday that Dr Lusinchi, in accord with Democratic Action's CEN [National Executive Committee], selected Hector Hurtado, Luis Raul Matos Azocar, Carmelo Lauria and Hector Meneses to hold the talks.

When the contacts are made, there will be participating on behalf of FEDECAMARAS the chairman of the leading agency, Adan Celis Gonzalez, as well as Rafael Marcial Garmendia and Raul Lopez Perez, its first and second vice-chairman, respectively.

Technical backup teams will also be appointed for both groups. They are yet to be selected on the side of Democratic Action, and the chairman of the Banking Association of Venezuela, Gustavo Marturet, will coordinate on behalf of the private sector.

It was learned that both the president-elect and the head of FEDECAMARAS desire to hold an immediate dialog, so that the new government may determine a position regarding the treatment to be given to the private foreign debt, and to find out exactly what its weight represents in the overall refinancing action for the public foreign debt.

In a different connection, it was also reported that, next Monday, when the ceremony to proclaim Dr Jaime Lusinchi as president-elect has taken place at the headquarters of the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE], he will go to FEDECAMARAS, where he will participate as guest of honor in the New Year function to be tendered by the private institution.

The chairman of FEDECAMARAS, Adan Celis Gonzalez, and all the members of the FEDECAMARAS board of directors, taped a televised message on the occasion of the selection of the new constitutional president.

It will be aired when CSE finishes counting the votes and officially announces the final results of the election on 4 December.

Moreover, the leadership of the private sector, grouped in FEDECAMARAS, is also engaged in preparing a special businessmen's meeting to be held on 23 January in Caracas.

Scheduled to participate therein are the chairman of FEDECAMARAS, the small board of directors, the expanded board of directors, the advisers, the representatives of the 270 affiliated regional and sectorial chambers and the chairmen and board members of all the private agencies in the country, such as Consecomercio, Conindustria, Chamber of Construction, Federation of Livestock Raisers, Executives Association, Acide and others.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the national economic problems, to establish a strategy for development in the private sector and to submit the conclusions to the president-elect of the republic, as a proposition from business owners.

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BRIEFS

NEW MILITARY HOUSEHOLD CHIEF--Yesterday, the provisional Military Household of the president-elect of the republic, Dr Jaime Lusinchi, was established. The Military Household headquarters will be the responsibility of (Army) Brig Gen Victor Jose Higuera Castellanos, and its deputy chief will be Capt Freddy Gonzalez Echenagucia. The defense minister, (Army) Div Gen Humberto Alcalde Alvarez, confirmed to the reporter EL UNIVERSAL's exclusive account of the appointment of the new Military Household chief. Minister Alcalde also announced the names of the higher-ranking officers who will be President Lusinchi's aides. The defense chief specifically reported that the president-elect had requested of him the appointment of Brig Gen Higuera Castellanos to hold the post of chief of the provisional Military Household, which will be assigned to him on the day of his proclamation as president-elect. The president of the republic, Luis Herrera Campins, approved the appointment and yesterday morning Gen Higuera Castellanos received instructions to contact President Lusinchi. The deputy chief of the Military Household and the aides in the provisional Military Household were also appointed. As we noted before, they are Capt Freddy Gonzalez Echenagucia, as deputy chief of the Military Household, and the following as provisional aides: representing the Army: Lt Col John Torres Aquino; Navy: Frigate Capt Jorge Bustamante Caceres; Air Force: Lt Col Antonio Conde Casadiego; and FAC [Armed Forces of National Cooperation] (National Guard): Lt Col Arnoldo Milares Ramirez. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Dec 83 p 1-13] 2909

NEW ENERGY MINISTER--Arturo Hernandez Grisanti was chosen by President-Elect Jaime Lusinchi to hold the post of minister of energy and mines. Hernandez Grisanti, a native of Rio Caribe, in the state of Sucre, has lengthy experience in handling oil-related matters, particularly in the political area. During the constitutional term 1974-79, he served as chairman of the Chamber of Deputies' Commission on Mines and Hydrocarbons. He was general director in the Ministry of Mines when that office was headed by Dr Juan Pablo Perez Alfonzo. He has attended many international functions devoted to energy issues. He has also been head of Democratic Action's congressional group and has been a member of that party's National Executive Committee for years. In last Sunday's elections, he was elected a senator representing the state of Sucre. President Lusinchi has already issued instructions to Arturo Hernandez to engage in a study of the current world oil situation, and to establish relations with the Venezuelan commission participating in the OPEC conference

that is being held in Geneva. At the Geneva conference, a study is being made of the problems involving markets and prices and, according to sources at "La Ermita," Lusinchi is receiving information concerning the progress of events. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 7 Dec 83 p 1-12] 2909

BIV FINANCIAL SITUATION IMPROVES--The Industrial Bank of Venezuela (BIV) will receive \$670 million in bonds as partial acknowledgment of resources used to pay foreign debts of national companies. This announcement was made by the president of the Industrial Bank, Jorge Baiz, who explained that it is the result of an agreement made with the Ministry of Finance through which part of the debt which the banking institute assumed on behalf of a number of government organizations was acknowledged. He also announced that the bank will receive public debt bonds for 1 billion bolivars, not convertible into dollars, which can also be used for operations on the securities market. With regard to financial matters, Baiz announced that the Industrial Bank has overcome all problems in recent years and admitted that great help came from the refinancing of 78 percent of the institute's foreign exchange debt, as well as from the refinancing of \$388 million in letters of credit. The general situation of the BIV can be summed up as follows: Its deposits have increased by 1.1 billion bolivars and the recovery of the list of credits amounts to 1.2 billion bolivars between May and October of this year. In addition, between May and September, 2,000 cases of credit operations have been resolved for a sum of 2,353,000,000 bolivars, of which 1.1 billion correspond to refinancing operations for commitments of enterprises with the recovery of capital and part of the interests and 1.14 billion bolivars in new direct credits. With the refinancing of most of the foreign debt, the BIV will pay off \$4 billion in medium- and long-term loans. [Text] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 2 Dec 83 p 2-6] 11,464

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